

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
INDO-SOVIET RELATIONS 1947-77
a book of readings with selected abstracts

By the same author

Asian Collective Security :
A Bibliography of Selected Readings

**Bibliography of
Indo-Soviet Relations 1947-77**
a book of readings with selected abstracts

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ATTAR CHAND



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Bibliography of Indo-Soviet Relations 1947-77

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PREFACE

The major aim of this bibliography, though selective, is to list together most significant books and periodical articles that appeared during the last thirty years, in order to provide a base for further researches, discussions and comprehensive analysis of the subject. My aim has been ambitious in the sense that I have sought to insert in this book of readings most of the available works, viz., books, write-ups, articles, etc., on Indo-Soviet relations that have appeared in the last three decades.

Every institution, academic or non-academic, as well as research centres, I hope, will find this book helpful in acquiring materials on this subject of international significance. The book will be no less useful to the numerous newspaper editors and working journalists; it will provide them with most authentic references to foster their work in the field of building relations between the two nations of India and the Soviet Union. As in India and the Soviet Union there is no bibliography on the subject available, I hope that it will meet the pressing need of many scholars and researchers on the origin and growth and also the distinctive characteristics of Indo-Soviet relations.

Technically speaking, in this book of readings entries bearing numbers are listed authorwise, or by title when no author is given. Authors, joint-authors included, are listed surname first.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the writers from whose books and articles I have taken abstracts freely to highlight particular points of view.

I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the assistance received from the professional Librarians of quite a large number of libraries, for their generous help in getting or making available for my use most of the source materials used in this bibliography. I am also grateful to our country's leading publishers M/s. S. Chand & Sons for inviting me to prepare the present bibliography.

Attar Chand

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Introduction

The affirmation of India's Minister for External Affairs Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee that, "friendship with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of India's foreign policy"¹ and the assertion of the General Secretary of the CPSU and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr L.I. Brezhnev that, "close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our constant policy"², bear eloquent testimony to deeply rooted Indo-Soviet friendship which has been described by international agencies like the UNCTAD as a "model" for other countries to emulate.

This friendship which, to quote Prime Minister Morarji Desai, fully accords with "our foreign policy of non-alignment..."³ is a striking example of how two peoples and systems with different political ideologies and socio-economic structures can work together in close harmony for mutual benefit, and progress. This friendship has also become one of the major mainstays of peace on the Asian continent and an important factor of international peace.

The genesis and guiding principles of this unique friendship could be traced not only in the three decade-old history of the diplomatic relations between the two countries but also in the period going as far back as one hundred and fifty years when Russian scholars showed deep interest in Indian civilisation and the classics of Sanskrit literature. It was during this long period that the two countries though following different methods for realising their cherished objectives championed together certain ideals and principles. While this common endeavour created a strong edifice of principled friendship, fruitful results of the joint struggle made the friendship enduring and sheet-anchor of the two countries' foreign policy.

1. Mr A.B. Vajpayee's interview to *Tass* on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Indo Soviet Treaty.

2. L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 25th Congress of the CPSU held in February 1976.

3. Morarji Desai's interview to Moscow TV.

These principles are broadly—fight against all forms of oppression, elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, striving for peace and security, national independence and social progress.

These commonly-cherished principles were, of course, inherent in the two countries' struggles against despotic autocracy and colonial subjugation. The Indian people struggling to break the shackles of the British colonial rule were greatly stirred by the ideals of social justice proclaimed by the Great October Socialist Revolution as has been observed recently by Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee. The impact of the October Revolution on the Indian people was due to the reason that it was a triumph of the ideals and principles which they were also championing to free themselves from the British colonial yoke.

This is also clearly evident from the report of Lord Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on Indian constitutional reforms published in 1918 which said that, "the Revolution in Russia in its beginning was regarded in India as a triumph over despotism... it has given impetus to Indian political reforms."

In fact, the developments in Russia as far back as in 1905-1907, of which the high point was the first Russian revolution of 1905, were described as "a great lesson to us" by Mahatma Gandhi. He also exhorted upon the Indian people to "show the same strength the Russian people have done."

These remarks only illustrate the fact that the success of India's freedom struggle, which was guided by lofty ideals, depended in no small measure on the victory and progress of the first state of workers and peasants. Indian leaders like Tilak and Lajpat Rai clearly realised that the ideals propounded by Lenin, which guided the Great October Revolution, were similar to those that were being espoused by the enslaved Indian masses. The triumph of the ideals of the new Soviet state, which in Mahatma Gandhi's words "has behind it the purest sacrifice of countless men and women who have given up their all for its sake", instilled great confidence among the exploited humanity everywhere.

It is due to their common belief and conviction that Indian leaders alongwith the Soviet representatives raised their voice against imperialism and colonialism in the *World Congress of Oppressed Nations* and the *League Against Imperialism* at Brussels in 1927-28 and supported China against the Japanese imperialists, Ethiopia against Mussolini's invasion and the

Spanish Republican Government against Franco's counter-revolution backed by British and French rulers, and the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and of Czechoslovakia in the thirties.

The two countries also cooperated with each other at the San Francisco Conference (1945) on the issues of trusteeship, military bases on trust territories and racial discrimination and at the UN in 1946-47 over the question of ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa.

This cooperation cemented Indo-Soviet relations and it was quite natural that the declaration on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on April 13, 1947, even before the formal attainment of independence by India expressed the desire "to preserve and further strengthen the friendly relations existing between the USSR and India."

Independent India framed its foreign policy in this background of struggle against the forces of colonialism, imperialism and racism. This policy of India was a total rejection of the imperialist policy of alignment which was forced on the colonially subjugated peoples. Gaining of independence itself from the colonial yoke was the most powerful manifestation and assertion of the Indian people's desire to not only shape their own destiny but also to pursue an independent and non-aligned foreign policy reflecting true aspirations of the liberated peoples.

India has therefore inherited the policy of peace and non-alignment from its freedom movement and it is a continuation and affirmation of our historical and traditional, anti-imperialist and pro-national liberation struggle policies. This policy, as Nehru said in a speech in the Lok Sabha on December 9, 1958, is derived from the great principles laid down by Asoka several centuries ago and that it is "inherent in the circumstances of India" and "inherent in the conditioning of the Indian mind during our struggle for freedom."

India's approach as reflected in the policy of non-alignment is entirely opposed to the outmoded balance of power doctrine which seeks to split the world into hostile camps. The policy of non-alignment, which India adopted like many other newly-liberated Asian nations, was an unambiguous assertion of the freedom from all kinds of domination and a declaration, as Jawaharlal Nehru said in 1947 at the first conference of Asian nations in New Delhi, where incidentally a large group of people from the USSR was present, that the Asian nations

would no more be "supplicants before the chancelleries of the West." Again at the Bandung Conference in 1955, Nehru declared that if there is anything that Asia wants to tell the world it is that "there is going to be no dictation in the future. There will be no yes-men in Asia and Africa, I hope. We had enough of that in the past..."

While therefore contemptuously rejecting the imperialist and neo-colonialist policy of setting up blocs aimed at subversion of the hard-won freedom of the developing countries, India after its freedom advanced the policy of peaceful coexistence or *Panchsheel* which is the *sine qua non* of the non-alignment. *Panchsheel* in sharp contrast to the policy of imperial rule is based on the principles of respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union which, it should be stressed here, was already practising these principles in the pursuit of its foreign policy objectives, extended its unstinted support to *Panchsheel*. The foreign policy of the new Soviet state, based on Leninist ideals, which in Mahatma Gandhi's words, "has behind it the purest sacrifice of countless men and women who have given up their all for its sake" championed the same objectives as that of India's foreign policy of peaceful coexistence.

The agreement on friendship, neutrality and non-aggression signed by the USSR with Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan and others in the early twenties, enunciating the principles of equality of big and small nations, respect for their sovereignty and integrity and impermissibility of annexation of foreign territory and non-participation in alliances and aggressive actions directed against the other side and peaceful settlement of disputed issues convincingly demonstrated the Soviet Union's firm adherence to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union's Eastern policy as illustrated by the Soviet Foreign Minister G.V. Chicherin as far back as in 1922 in his instructions to the Soviet ambassadors in Iran and Afghanistan was opposite to that of the Eastern policy of the imperialist countries, and, its mission lay in rendering real and disinterested support to the peoples fighting for their independence. It was this record of the Soviet Union which prompted Jawaharlal Nehru to observe in a speech in Calcutta in 1928 that what the USSR had done for the Eastern people was just

and generous and that the Russian went to the East as an equal and not as a conqueror or a race-proud superior.

Lenin had also proclaimed that revolutionary Russia would exert every effort "to foster association and merger with Indians" and that the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, with a common record of suffering under colonial and dictatorial rule, would be natural allies in the world-wide struggle for the complete independence of enslaved peoples in the colonies.

The importance the USSR attached to *Panchsheel* is also testified by the fact that the USSR Supreme Soviet issued an appeal on February 9, 1955, to the parliaments of all countries for making the five principles of *Panchsheel* the basis of mutual relations between all states.

The objectives of the policy of *Panchsheel*, non-alignment and peaceful coexistence were however not merely to seek abstention from war and blocs but to cooperate with all countries in the world in a common endeavour to protect peace and security. These policies were also aimed, as Nehru said in his speech in the Constituent Assembly, at championing the cause of the liberation of subject peoples, the maintenance of freedom, both national and individual, the elimination of racial discrimination, and the elimination of want, disease and ignorance which afflicted the greater part of the world's population. The policy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence sought emancipation of colonial and dependent countries and peoples and the recognition in theory and practice of equal opportunities for all races.

It was with these objectives in view that Nehru declared that while seeking realisation of the ultimate objective of peace, India would never acquiesce in any challenge to man's freedom, from whatever quarter it may come. "Where freedom is menaced, or justice threatened or where aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral . . ." Nehru asserted.

It was also in fulfilment of the objectives of the policy of peaceful coexistence and commitment to the ideals of universal peace and freedom that India did not remain neutral and co-operated with the Soviet Union at the world forums like the UN for taking bold initiatives for reducing world tension, safeguarding peace and security and aligning against imperialist neo-colonialist machinations. India took an active part in the settlement of the Korean problem and in the convening of the Geneva Conference, and played a positive role on issues like

the Suez crisis, US aggression against Lebanon and Britain's attack on Jordan, US aggression in Vietnam and the war in the Middle East.

On issues like Goa, Kashmir, SEATO and CENTO and the liberation of the Bangladesh people which were used by the imperialist and neocolonialist forces to deride India's policy of non-alignment and to jeopardise its security and independence, India did not remain quiet with folded arms. It successfully fought back the onslaught of the detractors with the help of powerful support of the Soviet Union.

The events of 1971 which seriously jeopardised India's security and disturbed peace in the subcontinent brought the two countries still closer culminating in the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries on August 9, 1971. The joint Indo-Soviet statement issued on the occasion said : "The treaty is a logical outcome of the relations of sincere friendship, respect, mutual trust and varied ties It corresponds to the basic interests of the Indian and Soviet peoples and opens up wide prospects for raising the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India to a higher level."

The treaty signed at a crucial juncture, according to Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram, reflected strong bonds of Indo Soviet friendship for peace and freedom which have passed the test of time and clearly demonstrated that "India's policy of non-alignment is not directed against any third country", as Mr Vajpayee has asserted in a recent interview to TASS.

"This Treaty reflects the common devotion of the two countries to peace and mutual understanding between the peoples", Mr Vajpayee said.

As firm supporters of the oppressed peoples in the colonies, the two countries championed their cause at world forums like the UN. While the Soviet Union was supported by India when the historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples was adopted by the UN in December 1960, the countries took the initiative in getting the UN declare 1971 as the International Year to Combat Apartheid and Racial Discrimination. They have also stoutly defended the victorious struggles of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique. Both countries have also been demanding an end to the minority regime in Rhodesia, are supporting the cause of the Zimbabwe people and are calling for the liberation

of the Namibian people from the illegal rule of South Africa. —

The military build-up and the setting up of military bases by the US and other NATO powers in the Indian Ocean region, which threaten the security of the littoral states, have evoked strong protests from the Soviet Union. The USSR has also supported the demand of the littoral states for the elimination of all military bases and for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The USSR has categorically stated that it has never had and has no intention of building military bases in the Indian Ocean and has reaffirmed, through the joint Indo-Soviet declaration issued after the visit of L.I. Brezhnev to India in November 1973, its readiness to participate on a equal basis with the other concerned states, in the search for a just solution to the question of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

On the issues of disarmament and prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons too there has been close cooperation between India and the Soviet Union during the last 30 years. While India supported the Soviet proposals at the UN in 1946 and 1947 on prohibiting the production and use of nuclear weapons, India put forward a proposal at the UN in 1956 for general and complete disarmament. At the Committee on Disarmament, in which India was included with Soviet support, the two countries complemented each other's efforts. India also lent its full support to the Soviet peace programme, to its policy of detente proposal made at the 28th session of the UN General Assembly in 1973 for a reduction in the military budgets of the permanent Security Council members by 10 per cent.

Referring to this diverse and efficacious cooperation, firm solidarity and close friendship, Mr Vajpayee while welcoming the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr A.A. Gromyko said on April 26, 1977 that, "In the changing Kaleidoscope of the international situation over the years, this friendship has remained a constant factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world."

Small wonder therefore that the joint Indo-Soviet communiqué issued on the conclusion of Mr Gromyko's visit to India in April this year reaffirmed their determination to continue to follow the course towards further strengthening of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the spirit of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation as these reliably serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries and are an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and elsewhere.

The identity of interests and close solidarity between the USSR and India to achieve certain commonly-cherished foreign policy objectives against fierce opposition of the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces were experienced in the economic sphere too. Those who despised India's policy of peace and non-alignment considering them as "immoral" were also bent upon keeping India economically weak so that the foundation of this newly-liberated country's independence remains shaky. India was fully aware of this sinister design and declared after independence that in order to pursue a non-aligned and independent foreign policy fearlessly, she must achieve self-reliance which alone could stand her in good stead in hours of trial and tribulations.

India's policy of self-reliance framed at the dawn of independence, however, accorded well with the Soviet Union's Leninist policy of making the economy of developing countries self-sufficient by rendering economic, technical and scientific help to the key sectors. The strengthening of the state-sector industries was intended to accelerate the achievement of economic independence and to overcome the ravages of colonial depredation.

The Soviet Union considered India like all other former colonies as its natural ally in its historic mission of wiping out imperialism. Thus from its very inception, Indo-Soviet economic cooperation was geared to India's economic development programme, which carried new provisions on trade, mode of payment, industrial collaboration, transfer of knowhow, the training of specialists and skilled manpower both in the USSR and at Soviet-aided projects in India, development of technical consultancy and various other measures, all designed to help India to develop rapidly its economy and attain the goal of self-reliance.

Speaking about this, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee has said in a recent interview to TASS that, "the Soviet Union helped India achieve self-sufficiency in such major branches of the national economy as metallurgy, petrochemistry, heavy machine building, pharmaceutical industry, etc. *The Soviet Union's contribution to the development of India's economy is all the more important since very few countries were willing to help India at its hour of trial.*" (Italics author's)

The Soviet Union continues to be India's major trading partner. There is also fruitful Indo-Soviet cooperation in such fields as science, and advanced technology, education and

communications, atom-for-peace research and explosion in outer space, Mr Vajpayee pointed out.

A new perspective of economic cooperation, production cooperation, in particular, was added when a 15-year Economic and Trade Agreement was signed in 1973 on the conclusion of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India.

Thanks to Soviet assistance, India has laid a firm and over-expanding public sector, which includes not only basic and heavy industries, but oil, coal, power generation and agriculture. It was this strong public sector which helped India to maintain its political independence and territorial integrity.

India has not only emerged as one of the 10 major industrialised nations of the world now but has also become the ninth largest steel producer in the world in 1976.

The launching of an Indian satellite, *Aryabhata*, through Soviet assistance brought India into space age.

At present projects (about 90) built with Soviet cooperation account for over 30 per cent of steel production, about 80 per cent of India's output of metallurgical equipment, over 50 per cent of oil, 30 per cent of oil products, and about 20 per cent of electric power.

The projects built with Soviet assistance have already started contributing to the generation of resources and saving of foreign exchange for investment in the economy. To give only a few examples : the Bhilai steel plant made a profit of Rs 20 crore during 1975-76, and during the same period the Barauni and Koyali refineries earned a total profit of Rs 28.5 crores.

Soviet assistance has been comprehensive. Apart from providing equipment and technical assistance, the USSR has helped India to develop technologies in these fields by setting up technical institutes and training specialists and cadres both at project sites and at Soviet plants.

In all more than 60,000 skilled workers have been trained in India with Soviet assistance in the course of construction and running of enterprises. The educational institutions set up with Soviet assistance have produced around 6,000 engineers and technicians. Moreover, about 3,500 technicians have received further training and experience in the Soviet Union.

Indo-Soviet trade has also played a vital role in expanding economic cooperation. Between 1953 and 1975 the trade turnover has increased from Rs 1.3 crore to Rs 700 crore. Today, the Soviet Union is not only a big purchaser of India's

traditional items but also of products of the new industries. Apart from stabilising prices of agricultural products, Indo Soviet trade has realised better unit values for India. The supply of raw materials like kerosene, diesel oil, fertilisers, metals, chemicals, sulphur, asbestos and paper, by the USSR was of tremendous importance to India. Mutual trade is expected to go beyond Rs 1,000 crores by the end of the current 5-year trade agreement. The decision to supply 5.5 million tonnes of Soviet crude to India taken this year is yet another example of the mutually beneficial nature of Indo-Soviet relations.

The peoples of the two countries are also cooperating in the fields of culture, education, science, literature, cinema, sports etc. In India, the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and the society of the Soviet-Indian Cultural Relations in the USSR, have made a remarkable contribution towards promotion of closer friendship between the two countries. Regular exchange of books and films and visits of authors, artists and scientists and institution of the Soviet and Nehru Awards have furthered such cooperation. The first agreement on scientific and cultural exchange programme between the two countries was signed in 1960. This has resulted in increasing contacts in the fields of culture, art, trade unions and public organisations. March 1977 marked the successful silver jubilee of ISCUS.

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India has always stood for peace. In its recorded history, there has not been any instance of this country having waged a war of conquest. On the contrary, we have been at the receiving end, with hordes of invaders descending upon us at regular intervals. During the freedom struggle too, despite the extremely adverse conditions, our national leaders, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, stuck to the ideals of peace and non-violence with great determination.

The Soviet Union also has been a champion of world peace and has been working with a single-minded devotion for the attainment of this noble goal. It is a historical fact that one of the first decrees of this new Government, signed by Lenin himself, was one on peace. It is, probably, this common approach to one of the vital problems before the world today that has

brought the two countries closer to each other.

Indo-Soviet cooperation has not been limited to the international sphere. On the economic front, too, we have very fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, which enabled our country to build some of the most important industries in the fields of steel, oil, and electricity among others. Steel mills at Bhilai and Dukaro, and other projects of this kind bear out this cooperation.

27. Brezhnev, Leonid. May the Tree of Soviet-Indian Friendship Blossom *Soviet Review*, 21 June, 1976, pp 14-18.

Speaking of Soviet-Indian relations, we believe they have become still stronger and have been filled with new content. The import agreements and arrangements reached during our last meeting in Delhi are being implemented in a planned manner. The fields of our cooperation have been substantially expanded. Friendship between our peoples has become still closer.

The Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation has withstood the test of strength and effectiveness. It expresses well the cardinal interests of our peoples and facilitates the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia, and not only in Asia.

The great October Revolution coincided with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on our national scene and the transformation of a moderate, middle-class activity into a mass movement, which involved our rural and urban millions and unflinchingly adhered to the concept of equality. That our movement was wedded to non-violence in no way detracted from its revolutionary nature; on the contrary it enabled even the unarmed peasantry to participate in it fully. The great Lenin evinced keen interest in our fight and pointed out the crucial importance of India to the world struggle against colonialism. We in turn recognised the Soviet Union to be an ally, sensing the significance and scope of her policies.

This mutual understanding became a matter of state policy for both countries when India became independent. Today, we are cooperating in many fields of endeavour, internationally and bilaterally. In so doing we are fulfilling the intentions of the founding fathers of our two nations.

By the vision of its leaders, and the labour and dedication of its people, the Soviet Union has built enormous economic

and technological strength to improve the lives of its own people and also to help mankind in its quest for peace and freedom from want. The peoples of Asia and Africa have found the Soviet Union to be a reliable friend and consistent supporter in their own struggle for national freedom, racial equality and technological development.

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29. Budhraj, V.S. Soviet Russia and the Hindustan Sub-continent. New Delhi 1973.
30. Chandrappan, C.K. Our Friendship Has Deep Roots, *Youth Review*, 9 August, 1974.
31. Chatterjee, Basant. *Indo-Soviet Friendship*. New Delhi, S. Chand, 1974. pp 259.
32. Chavan, Y.B. Harmonious Relations with Neighbours on Basis of Confidence and Trust. *Soviet Review* 11 December, 1975, pp 24-27.
33. Chavan, Y.B. Indo-Soviet Cooperation Widens. *Soviet Land*, No. 24, December, 1975, p 16.
34. Cooperation in Mutual Benefit. *Patriot*, 5 December, 1976, p 7.
35. Darkness and Light in Indo-Soviet Relations. *Blitz* 3 February, 1968, p 9.
36. Darshan Singh. Broad-Based and Comprehensive. In *USSR Today and Tomorrow*. New Delhi, Sterling 1976, pp. 136-140.
37. Darshan Singh. They Love Us. In *USSR Today and Tomorrow*. New Delhi, Sterling, 1976. pp 126-135.
38. Das, Tapan. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. In *Two Years of Indo-Soviet Treaty*, *op. cit.*, pp 55-82.
39. Dasgupta, R.K. India and Russia. *Conspectus*, 2 (1) 1966.
40. Democratic Unity to Implement Indo-Soviet Agreement. *New Age*, 9 December, 1973, p 2.
41. Demisov, O.K. Fifteen Years of Fruitful Indo-Soviet Ties. Moscow, 1970.
42. Derzhavin, A. Soviet Union and India. *International Affairs*, Moscow, January, 1974, pp 10-14.
43. Dhume, B.S. USSR is a Reliable Friend. *Clarity*, 8 November, 1975, p 10.
44. Dinesh. Role of the Soviet Union. In *Indira Wins the War*. Delhi, Oriental Publishers, 1972, pp 133-142.

45. Ever Closer. *National Herald*, 12 September, 1974, p 5.
46. Farooqi, M. Indo-Soviet Friendship : Historical Traditions and New Stage. *Soviet Review*, 4 November, 1976, pp 22-26.
47. Feer, Mark C. Indians and the Soviet World. *Eastern World*, April, 1954.
48. Firmer Friendship. *National Herald*, 2 December, 1973, p 5.
49. Foundations and Significance of Soviet-Indian Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 8 September, 1973, pp 2-4.
50. Friendship Basis of Indo-Soviet Ties. *National Herald*, 5 August, 1976.
51. Friendship Between the USSR and India—Outstanding Phenomenon of Our Time. *Soviet Review*, 19 August, 1976, pp 43-45.
52. Further Development of Friendship and Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. Text of the Indo-Soviet Declaration. *Socialist India* 19 June, 1976, pp 5-7.
53. Gaitonde, V.A. Indo-Soviet Ties Strengthened. *Clarity*, 19 February, 1977, p 11.
54. Gandhi, Indira. Common Interests Unite Us. *Soviet Review*, 21 June, 1976, pp 18-23.
55. Gandhi, Indira. Mutual Involvement of Two Warm-Hearted and Creative Peoples. *Soviet Review*, 21 June, 1976, pp 24-28.
56. Gandhi, Indira. Our Friendship Serves a Noble Cause. *Soviet Land*, No. 24, December, 1975, pp 15-16.
57. Ghosh, Litto and Kartar Singh. *Unity In Diversity : 50 Glorious Years of USSR* : Volume Dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the Formation of USSR and 25 Years of Indo-Soviet Cooperation. New Delhi, 1973, pp 205.
58. Goldin, N. Entire Soviet People Are Your Friends. *Link*, 7 December, 1975, pp 45-47.
59. Goldin, N. Great Asset of Our People. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 12.
60. Gordoplov, V.N. Expanding Horizons of Soviet-Indian Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 21-25.
61. Gujaral I.K. India, USSR Share Common Cause.

- Patriot*, 19 March, 1967, p 2.
62. Grishin, I. Broad Vistas Opening Up. *Soviet Review*, 17 February, 1977, pp 33-35.
63. Growing Cooperation between India and USSR. *News and Views from the Soviet Union*, 11 December, 1976, p 6.
64. Gupta, Indrajit. New Dimensions. *Weekly Round Table*, 14 May, 1973, pp 19-22.
65. Gupta, K. Study of Indo-Soviet Relations, 1946-1955. *Calcutta Review*, April, 1956.
66. Guseva, Natalya. Soviet Ethnographers Study India. *Soviet Review*, 10 January, 1974, pp 37-39.
67. Hidoyatov, Goga. Fruits of Friendship. *Soviet Land*, December 1974, p 18.
68. India and Soviet Union. *National Herald*, 15 June, 1976, p 7.

India's steadfast adherence to non-alignment has been appreciated by the Soviet Union. Soviet support to non-aligned nations on all major issues can be expected. The joint declaration stresses the need to restructure international economic relations on an equitable basis, taking into account the legitimate rights of developing countries to dispose of their national wealth. The Third World expects more generous aid from the Soviet Union. The new ground broken by the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in economic cooperation is of interest to other developing countries. Indo-Soviet collaboration in industry, trade and science and technology can be a model for the Soviet Union's further relations with the Third World.

There is hardly an issue on which the Soviet Union and India do not agree and their identity of views has resulted in an identity of interests. The Soviet Union has appreciated the Indian people's heroic struggle against the forces of reaction and their valiant efforts to solve their socio-economic problems. No other power, big or small, has been so considerate to India as the Soviet Union, and that is why friendship with the Soviet Union, has become a major feature of India's foreign policy.

69. India and the Soviet Union. *Tribune*, 29 April, 1977, p 4.
70. India and the Soviet Union—A Historical Perspective. *Patriot*, 26 November, 1973, p 7.
71. India and the USSR. *Eastern Economist*, 30 December, 1955, pp 984-91.

documents for the development of wide-ranging Soviet-Indian cooperation and as a factor for stability in South Asia, on the Asian continent and in the world as a whole,

Noting with deep satisfaction the fruitful results brought about by Soviet-Indian cooperation, which has now risen to a new level of development in the political, economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields,

Noting the existence of favourable prospects for the further expansion and deepening of close political and economic cooperation between them,

Expressing satisfaction over the significant progress achieved in the world in recent years on the path to the relaxation of international tensions, strengthening of international peace and security, elimination of the vestige of colonialism, opposition to any form of aggression and domination as well as to interference in internal affairs and to exploitation of one country by another.

89. Joshi, B.K. Various Facets. *Weekly Round Table*, 14 May, 1972, pp 17-19.
90. Joshi, D.K. Secret of Indo-Soviet Friendship. *Young Indian*, 6 December, 1973, pp 15-16.
91. Joshi, Nirmala. Foundations of Indo-Soviet Relations : A study of Non-Official Attitudes and Contacts, 1917-1947. New Delhi, *Radiant*, 1975, pp 204.
92. Kapoor, Harish. *USSR and India*. Hyderabad, Institute of Asian Studies, 1969.
93. Karanjia, R.K. On Indo-Soviet Ties. *Clarity*, 20 December, 1975, p 2.
94. Karlekar, Hiranmay. Broad Canvas : Ties with the Soviet Union. *Hindustan Times*, 18 June, 1976, p 9.
95. Khan, Rasheeduddin Ed. *India and the Soviet Union : Cooperation and Development*. New Delhi, Allied Publishers 1975. Pp 392.
96. Khan, Rasheeduddin. Indo-Soviet Relations—The Dimension of Cordiality. *Soviet Land*, May 1974, pp 37-38.
97. Kidwai, M. Saleem. Geography as a factor in India's Relations with USSR. *Young India*, 16 May, 1974, pp 6-7.
98. Kishore, Mohammed Ali. *India and the Super Powers*.

- In *Jana Sangh and India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi, Associated Publishing House, 1969, pp 84-93.
99. Komarov, E.N. Indo-Soviet Cooperation Gains in Strength. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 6.
 100. Komarov, E.N. Bonds of Friendship. *National Herald*, 8 November, 1973, p 5.
 101. Komarov, E.N. Historical Roots and Contemporary Development of Soviet-Indian Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 27 March, 1975, pp 43-49.
 102. Komarov, E.N. New stage of Development. *Soviet Review*, 10 February, 1977, pp 40-42.
 103. Komarov, E.N. Since Early Days. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1976, p 7.
 104. Komarov, E.N. Soviet-Indian Cooperation : Many Faceted Development. *Soviet Review*, 10 March, 1977, pp 35-36.
 105. Kudryavtsev, V. Some Views on India. *Soviet Review*, 27 May, 1976, pp 4-6.
 106. Lavrentyev, Alexander. Achievements Bring Happiness to Friends. *National Herald*, 15 August, 1976, p 5.
 107. Mahajani, Usha. India and USSR : From Distant Strangers to Close Friends, I to IV. *National Herald*, 21-24 November, 1973, p 5.
 108. Makarenko, V. Ganga and Volga. *National Herald*, 21 May, 1968, p 5.
 109. Malaviya, H.D. Indo-Soviet Friendship : An Eventful Decade. *Patriot*, 24 January, 1976, p 2.
 110. Malaviya, H.D. New Heights in Indo-Soviet Relations. *National Herald*, 26 November, 1973, p 5.
 111. Malaviya, K.D. Common Dedication to Great Cause. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 9.
 112. Maltsev, V.F. Friendship Has Stood Test of Time. *Patriot*, 8 June 1976, p 10.
 113. Mansoor Ahmed, Soviet-Indian Cooperation : Mutual Involvement of Two Warm-Hearted and Creative Peoples. *Soviet Review*, 3 March, 1977, pp 22-24.
 114. Many-Faceted Ties. *Business Standard*, 16 June, 1969, p 5.

The economic and technological aid that the USSR extends to India is radically different from what she gets from other sources. No profit motive is involved in Soviet help. If India has acquired self-sufficiency in defence equipment that is largely

72. India and USSR. *National Herald*, 10 July, 1968, p 5.
73. India and USSR—The Years of Growing Friendship. *Socialist Congressman*, Republic Day, 1968, p 28.
74. India and the World. *Seminur*, No. 56, April 1964.
75. India Commands Esteem in USSR, *Patriot*. 22 October, 1976, p 8.
76. India for Stronger Ties with USSR. *Economic Times*, 15 April, 1977, p 5.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr A.B. Vajpayee, has expressed confidence that the Soviet Union and India will further strengthen their friendly relations. In an interview to the Soviet Television, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Mr Vajpayee said that he was happy that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, was visiting India in April 1977. "It is our hope that our talks with him will be fruitful", he said.

"Our relations are based on equality, friendly feelings and cooperation. USSR and India have worked together in international forums. Both countries have raised their voice against colonialism, imperialism and racism. They want that these evils, these distortions, which are a blot on the face of humanity, should disappear and that peoples everywhere should be free and racism rooted out. Our foreign policy has been inspired by the ideals of our independence struggle. After gaining independence we wanted to have the freedom to decide every question in the international field on its merits by staying away from the power blocs. The present Government will also adhere to this policy strongly.

77. India, Pakistan and Russia. *Hindu*, 10 July, 1968.
78. Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 15 November, 1966.
79. Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 15 February, 1967, pp 4-5.
80. Indo-Soviet Friendship. *National Herald*, 10 December, 1975, p 5.
81. Indo-Soviet Relations. *Link*, 22 February, 1976, pp 20-21.
82. Indo-Soviet Relations : The Background. *Weekly Round Table*, 14 May, 1972, p 16.
83. Indo-Soviet Ties. *National Herald*, 15 April, 1977, p 5.

When the Janata Party took over at the Centre in March 1977, there was some apprehension about our relations with the

Soviet Union which has over the years proved our most dependable ally and friend notwithstanding this country's clear policy of non-alignment. The apprehension was on account of the known predilections and prejudices of several of those elected on the Janata Party ticket. Fortunately, realism and considerations of national interest seem to have prevailed, and the indications are that close economic and other relations with the Soviet Union will continue. The expected closer relations with the United States—the process had begun well before the election, with the inauguration of Mr Carter at the White House—do not seem likely, in the near future at any rate, to come in the way of strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union which have proved of immense benefit to the Indian economy and to the maintenance of India's widely appreciated policy of friendship with all nations, assistance to struggles against imperialism and racism and economic self-reliance in and among the developing countries.

84. Indo-Soviet Ties in All Fields Growing. *Patriot*, 26 November, 1976, p 1.
85. Indo-Soviet Ties. *Financial Express*, 15 June, 1976, p 4.
86. Iqbal Singh, Indo-Soviet Friendship : A Historic Necessity. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 27-29.
87. Jafri, Sultan. Indo-Soviet Friendship in Historical Perspective. *Clarity*, 12 June, 1976, pp 8-9.
88. Joint Declaration on the Further Development of Friendship and Cooperation between Soviet Union and India. *Soviet Review*, 21 June, 1976, pp 32-40.

Convinced that the strengthening of peace, international security and cooperation among states is the only sound basis for the development of friendly relations between states consistent with the vital interests of all peoples of the world,

Stressing again the importance of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India, signed in New Delhi on August 9, 1971, and the Joint Soviet-Indian Declaration of November 29, 1973, which reflected the historically established traditional friendship of the peoples of the two countries and their desire to make a substantial contribution to the common struggle for the peace and security of the peoples of the world,

Noting the great importance of these inter-state

- 1973, pp 40-42.
135. Noonan, Norma C. Soviet-Indian Relations, 1953-63. Ph.D Dissertation, Indiana University, 1965.
136. Padgaonkar, Dileep. Indo-Soviet Relations: A Certain Shift of Emphasis. *Times of India*, 16 April 1977, p 4.

A significant thread of common identity of interests runs through all the close links forged over the last two decades between the Soviet Union and India. Both our countries aim at sustained economic progress according to their plans and requirements, which alone can ensure freedom from want for our peoples.

Soviet assistance in propelling India into the space age is signified by the success achieved with *Aranyak*. The Soviet Union was among the first countries to whole-heartedly welcome our nuclear achievement on the basis of our oft-repeated assurance that we intend using nuclear power only for constructive purpose.

The wide spread realisation in India that Soviet help was meant primarily to enable the common man to achieve economic progress brought it new friends in our country.

The attitude of the Soviet Union was in direct contrast to that of the developed countries that always looked for colonial markets and capitalist gains, even in their aid programmes.

The Soviet Union has seized the earliest opportunity to convey to leaders of the new Indian government its keenness to maintain and reinforce the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The forthcoming visit to New Delhi by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, is evidence of the importance Moscow continues to attach to its relations with this country.

Needless to say, the Russians have prepared the ground for the visit. Thus their Press has prominently displayed all the "positive" statements made by the members of the new government on the subject of Indo-Soviet ties. This includes the replies of the Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, and the External Affairs Minister, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, to the congratulatory messages sent by their Soviet counterparts on their assuming office. Both of them stressed that the traditional friendship between the two countries would be further strengthened for "mutual understanding and international peace."

The change of government in New Delhi cannot affect the

advantages that the two countries stand to derive by making common cause in supporting the African national liberation struggles and the quest of the developing nations for stability, progress and self-reliance.

137. Palavanova, Bibi. *Our Friend India*. *National Herald*, 8 June, 1976.
138. Patel, Rajni. *Indo-Soviet Friendship : A Model*. *Socialist India*, 13 March, 1976, p 19.
139. Patel, Rajni *Indo-Soviet Friendship*. *Soviet Review*, 19 February 1976, pp 52-58.
140. Pegov, N.M. *On the Path of Happiness*. *National Herald*, 17 January, 1969, p 5.
141. Pegov, N.M. *Growing Indo-Soviet Ties*. *Patriot*, 26 January, p XII.
142. *Positive Force*, *Patriot*, 29 November, 1973, p 2.
143. *Post-Gupta Era MSS. Found in Russia*. *National Herald* 17 October, 1968, p 5.
144. Rajeshekhar, B. *Glimpse of Progress*. *Patriot*, 5 December, 1976, p 7.
145. Rao, G.V. *Ties with USSR*. *Economic Times*, 24 December 1976, p 4.
146. Ray, Hemen *Indo-Soviet Relations, 1955-71*. Bombay, Jaico, 1973.
147. Rovnin, L. I. *Ever-Widening Vistas of Soviet-Indian Cooperation*. *Soviet-Review*, 27 March, 1975, pp 15-21.
148. Sabherwal, O.P. *Growing Cooperation*. *Weekly Round Table*, 14 May, 1972, pp 22-24.
149. Sabherwal, O.P. *Soviet Union : A Consistent Friend of India*. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1972, pp 42-44.
150. Salvi, P.G. *Comecon and the Emerging Nations*. New Delhi, Sterling, 1971 pp 116.
151. Sardesai, S.G. *Unfolding Significance of Indo-Soviet Collaboration*. *Soviet Review*, 28 November, 1974, pp 33-35.
152. Sen, Mohit *National Economic Development and Indo-Soviet Cooperation*, New Delhi, ISCUS Publication, July 1976, pp 19.
153. Sergeyev, Vasily. *Landmarks of Soviet-Indian Cooperation*. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 34-49.
154. Shah, Manubhai. *India and the Soviet Union*. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadilal Dagli : Bombay, 1971, pp 6-12.

because of generous Soviet assistance. There are no multinationals in the USSR whose interests have to be safeguarded before transferring technology to a developing country like India. There is undisguised reluctance on the part of the affluent Western countries to help the developing nations build an appropriate infrastructure relevant to a self-reliant growing economy. It is no accident that India has much leeway to make up in the key metallurgical and mineral industries.

115. Marx and India. *Soviet Review* 16 May, 1974, pp 22-24.
116. Mehrotra, O.P. *Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Seventies*. *Soviet Review*, 7 March, 1973, pp 33-40.
117. Menon, K.P.S. *Indo-Soviet Friendship : Most significant Mid-Century Development*. *Socialist Congressman*, 15 May 1961, p 7, 9.
118. Menon, K.P.S. *Moscow In Many Worlds : An Autobiography*. Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1965. pp 277-295.
119. Mishra, J.P. *Indo-Soviet Relations*. *Contemporary*, September, 1973, pp 43-44.
120. Mujeeb, M. *India and the USSR*. New Delhi, ICWA, 1949.
121. Mukherjee, A.N. *Faith in Soviet Friendship*. *Statesman*, 25 December, 1973, p 4.
122. Mukerjee, Hiren. *Time Tested Treasure*. New Delhi, Allied, 1975, pp 63.
123. Murali, G. *Fascinating Panorama of Soviet Achievements*. *Patriot Magazine*, 21 November, 1976, p 3.

Trade between India and the Soviet Union has been rising phenomenally over the past two decades. While in 1956, 1960, the turnover amounted to about Rs 3,000 million, it reached Rs. 7,000 million in 1965 and by the end of the decade it was Rs. 15,000 million and by 1971-75 it was Rs. 27,000 million. The volume of Indo-Soviet trade in the year 1975 alone touched Rs. 8,000 million, which is Rs. 5,000 million higher than the entire turnover for the period 1956-60 between the two countries.

During this period of phenomenal trade transactions, the Soviet Union delivered to this country machines and equipment worth about 20,000 million rupees and in the sixties especially, large deliveries of these commodities amounting to Rs. 12,000 million were carried out when India embarked on a programme

of rapid industrialisation.

A noteworthy feature of Indo-Soviet trade has been the fact that there has been a steady diversification of the trade items, reflecting the changes that are taking place in the structure of each nation's economy as well as the new potential that has been generated. Within the last few years, the Soviet Union has considerably increased its export of raw materials and industrial commodities to India, like oil products, fertilisers, asbestos, zinc and other commodities.

To take some figures, comparing the two five-year periods, 1966-70 and 1971 to 1975, oil products have increased from 2.8 million tonnes to 3.5 million tonnes, urea from 188,000 to 563,000 tonnes, potassium from 54,000 to 140,000 tonnes, and zinc from 44,000 to 68,000 tonnes. Similarly, the items that the Soviet Union imports from India have also undergone a similar radical transformation including the purchase of non-traditional items, the finished products of Indian goods. The Soviet Union now buys large quantities of cotton textiles, readymade and knitted garments, footwear, detergents, chemical products, vacuum flasks, handicrafts etc.

124. Naik, J.A. Indo-Soviet Relations. *Hindustan Times*, 9 October, 1968, p 10.
125. Narayan, B.K. Sino-US Collusion Against Indo-Russian Friendship: The Historical Background. *Century*, 3 March, 1973, p 4.
126. Narayan, Shriman. Joint Declaration at Moscow. *AICC Economic Review*, 1 July, 1955, pp, 3-4.
127. Narayan, Shriman. Mission to Moscow. *AICC Economic Review*, 15 June 1955, pp 3-4.
128. Nehru, Jawaharlal. *Soviet Russia*. Bombay, 1949.
129. Nepesov, M. Soviet-Indian Cooperation Reaches a New Level. *Soviet Review*, 9 October 1975, pp 38-40.
130. Nepesov, M. USSR-India Cooperation Grows Stronger. *Contemporary*, November, 1975, p 31.
131. New Areas of Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *National Herald*, 12 April, 1977, p 5.
132. New Basis for Indo-Soviet Ties. *National Investment and Finance Weekly*, 24 April, 1977, 1559.
133. New Look at Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Clarity*, 9 October, 1976, p 14.
134. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, Valentina. Soviet People Rejoice at India's Achievements. *Soviet-Review*, 7 February,

and the Indian Brahmins. Here Firdausi depicted a social utopia the people's dream of a kingdom of equality and justice. Biruni's book on India is well-known. Sufism was a synthesis of two principles—Indian pantheism and Muslim mysticism. For many centuries it played an important part in the development of poetry in Central Asia, Iran and India. Sufism influenced the Indian *Bhakti* poetry.

The British colonialists increasingly attempted to isolate the peoples of India from those of Central Asia. But their efforts failed. It is important to note that the revolutionary idea of socialism reached India not from Britain, but from Russia. The struggle waged by the peoples of Central Asia after the October Revolution for their social and national regeneration inspired the finest sons of India.

175. Kapur, Ashok. Soviet moves in Asia : Trends for the Early Seventies. *China Report*, May-June, 1970, pp 15-27.
176. More light on Ties with Central Asia. *National Herald*, 30 October 1976, p 5.
177. October Revolution and Asia. *People's China*, 1 November, 1951, p 3.
178. Rostovsky, A. *Russia and Asia*. Michigan, 1951.

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179. Davanadan, P.D. and Thomas, M.M. *Communism and the Social Revolution in India*. Calcutta, 1953.
180. Druhe, David N. *Soviet Russia and Indian Communism* ; 1917-1947. New York, 1954.
181. Kautsky, J.H. *Moscow and the Communist Party of India*. London, 1956.
182. Komarov, E. Progressive Indians and Our Country. *Soviet Land*, September, 1974. pp 16-17.
183. Persits, M. First Organised Group of Indian Communists. *Soviet Review*, 26 June, 1974, pp 51-58.
184. Sangal, O.P. World Communist Movement : New Dimensions. *New Wave*, Independence Day, 1976, p 5 & 23.
185. Singh, Ilari Kishore. Indo-Soviet Relations and the Indian Left. *Young Indian*, 27 December, 1973, p 17-18.

CPSU

186. Altar Chand. Congress and the CPSU. *National Herald* 20 February, 1976, p 5.
187. Das, Tapan. CPSU Congress and India. *Mainstream*, 28 February, 1976, pp 23-27.
188. Goldin, N. 25th CPSU Congress and Soviet-Indian Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 17 February, 1977, pp 13-16.
189. Menon, K.P.S. Soviet Party Congress and the Third World *In Yesterday and Today*. New Delhi, Allied, 1976, pp 206-209.

EXHIBITION

190. USSR National Exhibition—First Time on Indian Soil. *Soviet Review*, 18 November, 1976, pp 51-53.

PARLIAMENTARIANS

191. Growing contacts Between Soviet and Indian Parliamentarians. *Soviet Review*, 22 May, 1975, p 32.

PRESS

192. Soviet Press Hails India's Achievements. *Patriot*, 26 April, 1976, p 3.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

193. CMEA and India : Growing Trade and Aid. *Economic Times*, 25 July, 1976, p 5.

A factory for the production of sulphuric acid has been built in Sindri with the assistance of Bulgarian specialists. The GDR has assisted in building a grinding machine-tools plant at Bangalore and a cable factory in Kerala. A complete printing works in Patna has been fitted out with equipment from the GDR.

An alumina plant in Korba, the largest of its kind in India, has been built with Hungarian assistance. Its products are in demand both at home and abroad. Hungarian specialists have also participated in constructing a glass factory in Hyderabad.

155. Shankar Narain. New Dimensions of Soviet-Indian Co-operation. *Soviet Review*, 3 February, 1977, pp 35-40.

Soviet-Indian cooperation has taken a more purposeful and planned character. Apart from undertaking planned complementary production on a joint basis, the two countries have started cooperating in the construction of projects in third countries and are drawing on the resources of both countries to promote the development of the newly-independent countries.

No less important for the overall development of the Indian economy is the steadily expanding cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture. Soviet assistance in this field has been highly selective and effective.

156. Singh, Hari Kishore. Indo-Soviet Friendship. *Young Indian*, 18 December, 1973, p 5 & 22.
157. Singh, J.J. Soviet Union Wants Indo-Pak Detente. In *Tashkent: The Fight for Peace* by Dev Sharma, Allahabad, 1966, pp 133-38. Also *Indian Express*, 26 August, 1964, p 4.
158. Singh, V.B. Flowing River of Friendship. *National Herald*, 7 November, 1975, p 5.
159. Skachkov, S.A. Steady Growth of Cooperation. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 12.
160. Sky is the limit. *National Herald*, 25 February, 1976, p 5.
161. Sondhi, M.L. Soviet Union and India: The Limits of Involvement. In *Non-Accommodation*. New Delhi, Abhinav, 1972, pp 13-18.
162. Soviet Union and the War. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 11 December, 1971, pp. 2461-62.
163. Subramanian, K. Quarter Century of Indo-Soviet Friendship. *National Herald*, 20 April, 1972, p 5.

The Soviet Union's support to Indian defence preparedness was till 1971, considerably misinterpreted in this country by interested groups. The Western academicians had an interest in creating doubts in the minds of the Indian elite and till about a year ago they succeeded to a great extent. There is a better appreciation in the country today about the relative interests of the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries in supporting Indian defence efforts. It is necessary, however, to put the Indo-Soviet defence cooperation in global perspective to develop a correct view about the forces and compulsion behind this cooperation.

164. Subramaniam, K. Indo-Soviet Relations. *Free Press Journal*, 28 November, 1973, p 4.
165. Subramaniam, K. Why Russia Befriends India. *Mother Land*, 20 April, 1972, p 2.
166. Swaran Singh. Tried and Tested Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 54-57.
167. Time Tested Ties. *Indian Express*, 29 April, 1977, p 4.
168. Vaidya, Nirmala. Soviet Union in the Indian Eyes. *AICC Economic Review*, 15 August, 1968, pp 21-24.
169. Vaidyanath, R. Lasting Friendship. *Weekly Round Table*, 14 May, 1972, pp 28-31.
170. Vajpayee, Atal Behari. Friends, Not Masters. *States*, 24 November, 1973, p 31.
171. Van Ross, A. India and the Soviet Union. *National Herald*, 16 July, 1968, p 5.
172. Very Best of Friends. *Newsweek*, 23 August, 1971, pp 9-10.
173. Wariawala, Bharat. Gromyko Visit. *Hindustan Times*, 23 April, 1977, p 9.

ASIA

174. Ghafurov, B. India's Influence on the Development of Social Thought Among the Peoples of Central Asia. *Soviet Review*, 1 March, 1969, pp 3-8.

Indian culture constitutes one of the greatest achievements of mankind. From times immemorial it has exerted a powerful influence on human existence and on man's spiritual experience.

Cultural relations between the peoples of India and the peoples of Central Asia are relations that are rooted in the hoary past. They can be traced back to pre-historic times when there was an ethnic community of Indo-Iranian (Aryan) tribes. Deep-rooted traces of this community have been reflected in two outstanding creations of antiquity—the Vedas, which took shape on Indian soil, and the Avesta whose core developed on the territory of Central Asia (called Eastern Iran). Though these works reveal some difference among the kindred tribes, they nevertheless reflect many similarities in their cultures.

Cultural contacts between India and Central Asia left their imprint on the works of Firdausi and Biruni. In regard to Firdausi this is clearly seen in the episode in Shah-Namah describing the meeting between Alexander the Great (Sikander)

dreds of electrical items, but also giant turbogenerators of the capacity of 200/210 MW, which can light up a million homes or provide power to a whole complex of industries. Only six or seven countries in the world are producing such giant generators today.

Since its commissioning, the plant has produced 1,777 electrical machines, industrial motors of a total generating capacity of 650.3 MW, six 100 MW sets, 14 turbogenerators of 200/210 MW capacity each, one generator of 235 MW capacity for the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, and 17 hydro-power generating sets of a total capacity of 510.5 MW. Altogether, the plant has so far produced power equipment of a generating capacity of 4,121 MW.

The plant is meeting over 60 per cent of the demand for power equipment, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, and is slated to produce annually on an average power equipment totalling over 2,000 MW out of an average yearly demand of power equipment aggregating 3.2 million KW.

There are some areas for which the plant has not been able to raise enough cadres, for example, in welding. At present, some top Soviet specialists are engaged in the training of Indian personnel at the welding shop of the plant.

There is no doubt that the Hardwar plant is one of the most impressive projects of Indo-Soviet cooperation. It is a great experiment in mutual cooperation and that the results have already shown that it is a big success.

212. Mukhamedjanov, M.V. Soviet-Indian Agricultural Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 5 May, 1973, pp 47-48.
213. Mukhamedjanov, M.V. Soviet-Indian Agricultural Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 7 March, 1974, pp 27-29.
214. Raghvir Singh. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 19 December, 1974, pp 43-44.

Ever since the advent of independence, India has followed the course of steadily developing its agriculture, and its annual agricultural production has more than doubled during the past quarter of a century. To attain self-sufficiency in grain production is one of the main tasks of the Fifth Five-Year Plan; the target is 140 million tonnes of grain a year. India's continued advance in this field has been facilitated by the friendly assistance of the USSR.

Soviet-Indian cooperation in agriculture has an extremely wide scope. One of its areas is the organisation of large state-

owned farms: So far 13 such farms have been established, including six set up with Soviet assistance and equipped with Soviet machinery. These farms set the pattern for the development of agriculture throughout the country, growing and distributing high yielding seeds or seedlings of wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, legumes, fruit trees and vines, besides raising new breeds of cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry. They provide graphic and convincing examples of scientific methods of cultivation.

The first state farm in Rajasthan was Suratgarh, set up in the '50s with the help of Soviet specialists who passed on their known-how and skill to Indian farmers and trained machine-operations from among the local people, who are now coping well with their job. The average yields in the farm are higher than in the neighbouring fields. In 1972 the Suraigarh farm harvested 117 *centners* of rice per hectare—a record yield. Even for countries with advanced agriculture like Japan, Suratgarh is an efficient and profitable farm. In the 1972-73 financial year it accounted for 5.7 million rupees out of the total profit of seven million rupees earned by all state-owned farms in India.

Jawaharlal Nehru had said in 1963 that if India had a hundred farms like that in Suratgarh, its food problem would be solved. The other agricultural farms set up with Soviet assistance are also on the whole operating successfully. In 1972-73 their output was nearly 50 per cent higher than in the previous year.

215. Roy, S.K. Agriculture Situation in India and the Scope for Indo-Soviet Collaboration in Agriculture. In *Unity in Diversity*. Ed by Lito Ghosh and Kartar Singh. New Delhi. 1973, pp 173-189.
216. Runov, B. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 19 August, 1976, p 46.
217. Sane, G.D. Cooperation in Agriculture with Developing Countries and India. In *Soviet Agriculture : Trials and Triumphs*. Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1976, pp 147-154.
218. Singh, A.P. Soviet Contribution to the Green Revolution. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1970, pp 69-71.

COTTON DEVELOPMENT

219. Cotton Conversion. *Economic Times*, 5 October, 1976, p1.

The USSR has rendered technical assistance in building enterprises for the production of heavy electrical equipment in Hyderabad, high-pressure boilers in Tiruchirapalli, and electric insulators and grinding equipment plant in Nankum and Ajmer, power stations in Barauoi, Koradi and Nagpur have been built with Polish participation. It should be said that cooperation of CMEA countries on the basis of collaboration in rendering technical assistance to developing countries has been acquiring ever greater importance in recent years. In India, the CMEA countries have built 13 various projects on this basis. For instance, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, on the basis of collaboration, have built a complex of enterprises in India : the heavy machinery equipment plant, enterprises for the production of castings and forgings and the heavy machine building plant at Ranchi. These plants have become major suppliers of heavy machine building products both to the domestic market and for export.

India's commercial relations with the CMEA countries have also been steadily expanding, with finished products, specifically, from enterprises built with the technical assistance of the said countries constituting an ever larger proportion of Indian exports to the socialist countries. The CMEA countries are buying from India ever greater quantities of machine-tools, pipes, refrigerators, tyres, compressors, ferrous metal, textile goods and the like.

The increased purchases of finished products from India by the CMEA countries substantially improve the structure of our foreign trade, create an established extensive market for the export of these goods at steady prices and favourably affect employment in the Indian industry. The economic relations of the CMEA countries with India and other developing states today are an important and constantly operating factor in international affairs, helping to strengthen international ties and to promote detente and the cause of peace.

194. India and East Europe. *Economic Times*, 23 December, 1976, p 5.
195. Koptevsky, V. *Economic Cooperation between CMEA Countries and India*. New Delhi, Allied, 1976. pp 126.
196. Malaviya, H.D. Growing Unity of Non-Aligned and Socialist countries. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1976, p 7.
197. Mishra, Girish. *Cooperation between Socialist World*

- and Non-Aligned Nations. *National Herald*, 15 August, 1976, p 5.
198. Ray, S.S. Era of Cooperation Between India and Socialist Countries : Shared Ideals, Identity of Interests. *Patriot*, 19 December, 1973, p 2.

TRAVELS

199. Beg, Mirza Hameedullah. Impressions of Soviet Union. *National Herald Magazine*, 27 June, 1976, pp 9-10.
200. Darshan Singh. Twin Cities (Leningrad and Bombay) India is Close to Their Hearts. *Soviet Land*, January, 1970, pp 28-35.
201. Kemp, P.M. *Russian Travellers to India and Persia, 1624-1798*. Delhi, Jivan Prakashan, 1959.
202. Pandey, M.P. 500th Anniversary of Afanasi Nikitin's Voyage to India. *Socialist India*, 26 August, 1972, p 19.
203. Snesaryova, Y. Russian Orientologist Visited India in 1899. *Soviet Land*, December, 1974, pp 38-39.

Agriculture

204. Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali. Sizable Programme of Co-operation. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 8-9.
205. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 26 September, 1974, pp 33-38.
206. Bose, Sailesh Kumar. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation in Industry, Mining and Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 12 September, 1973, pp 32-39.
207. Cooperation Between the USSR and India in Agriculture. *Soviet Land*, August, 1974, pp 23-24.
208. Harinder Singh. Light House for Indian Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 29-31.
209. Ivanov, E. Expanding Cooperation in Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 16 October, 1975, pp 32-34.
210. Krishna, M.R. Bright Prospects of Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 7 October, 1972, pp 32-33.
211. Muhammedjanov, M. Fruiful Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Agriculture. *Soviet Review*, 8 July, 1976, pp 19-21.

HEEP, the largest unit under the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., built with Soviet financial and technical assistance, produces, today not only large industrial electrical motors and hun-

220. Shankar Narain. Cotton Development and Soviet Assistance *Soviet Review*, 14 November, 1974 pp 42-44.

FERTILISERS

221. Fertiliser from USSR. *Economic Times*, 11 February, 1975.

IRRIGATION

222. India-USSR Plan On Water Management. *National Herald*, 26 April, 1975.
223. Possibilities of Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Irrigation. *Soviet Review*, 22 May 1975, pp 32-33.

KARAKUL SHEEP

224. Karakul Sheep for India. *Economic Times*, 26 May, 1975.
225. Karakul Sheep Gifted to India. *Soviet Review*, 12 June, 1975, pp 24-25.

SUNFLOWER OIL

226. Korostelev, V. On Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Agriculture: Sunflowers in Andhra Pradesh. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976, pp. 14-15.

Sunflower and sugarbeet are not the only crops which the Soviet and Indian specialists are working on, using each other's experience and achievements. Indian specialists have been provided with the opportunity of visiting cotton-growing areas in the USSR, of getting acquainted with the agronomical practices of growing cotton and receiving the best Soviet seed varieties. The USSR has also handed over to the Indian specialists seed stocks of 12 races and hybrids of bombycid moth and mulberry trees resistant to viral diseases.

Between 1972 and 1975, Soviet specialists sent to India 1,102 samples of seeds and in return received 1,000 samples from their Indian colleagues. During the same period the Central Scientific Agricultural Library of the USSR sent more

than 1,700 books and periodicals to India.

227. Saxena, M. P. Sunflower Oil: Answer to Edible Oil Shortage. *Soviet Review*, 12 September 1974, pp 36-38.

The cultivation of sunflower in India is of the greatest significance for the rapid growth of the edible oil industry which has been almost stagnant for a decade or more. Thanks to the supply by the Soviet Union of seeds of better varieties of sunflower, and their cultivation on a growing scale, India can look forward to the attainment of self-sufficiency in edible oils within the next few years.

India and the Soviet Union have been cooperating in this field for some years now, firstly in the provision of seeds and, more recently, in the exchange of scientific personnel and experience. The Indo-Soviet agreement for cooperation in agriculture, signed on 10 April, 1972, envisaged the exchange of agricultural specialists. India is interested in the Soviet experience of growing cotton, sunflower, beetroot, etc. Indian scientists have visited the Soviet Union to study Soviet experience in these fields.

SURATGARH FARM

228. Mukhamedjanov, M.V. Indo-Soviet Farm Cooperation *Patriot*, 12 November, 1976, p 6.
229. Rajendra, M.S. Suratgarh has Come of Age. *Soviet Land*, No. 24, December, 1975.

TRACTORS

230. Nair, S.V. Tractoroexport in India's Service. *Economic Times*, 2 December, 1976, p 8.

Keeping in view the growing demand for Soviet tractors, the Government of India allowed the Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Ltd., to set up a tractor plant with Soviet technical assistance at Loni in U.P. Under the first phase, the plant produced 1,850 tractors in 1973-74 with only 20 per cent indigenous content. Under the second phase, the indigenous content was raised to 42.5 per cent and 1,000 tractors were manufactured in 1974-75. And in accordance with a contract signed between V/O Prommashexport and the Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Ltd., over 4,000 tractors were produced raising the indigenous content to 49.5 per cent.

On achieving the installed annual capacity of 10,000 tractors by 1976-77, the plant will be the biggest in Northern India.

The ever-growing demand for Soviet road-building machinery is a result of a steady improvement in quality, reliability, productivity and durability. Advanced science and modern production techniques are the basic factors behind this process. It should be pointed out that Soviet tractors are often far superior to their foreign competitors for traction, adhesion, universality, reliability, range of working and travelling speeds, service life and agrotechnical indicators.

231. Pritam Lal. Indian Agriculture and Soviet Tractors. *Economic Times*, 21 July, 1974, p 7.
232. Saxena, M. P. Loni Tractor Plant Enters New Phase. *Soviet Review*, 5 September, 1974, pp 22-34.

Aluminium

233. Korba Plant: Work is in Full Swing. *Youth Review*, 2 April, 1977, p 3.
234. Mehrotra, O.P. Korba Aluminium Project: A New Venture of Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 18, January, 1972, pp 43-45.

An important Fourth Plan Project, Korba Aluminium Project is being built with Soviet and Hungarian aid. While the Hungarian firm Chemokomplex is helping in the setting up of the alumina plant, the Soviet Union is rendering aid in the construction of the one-lakh ton smelter and other fabrication units of the aluminium project.

The aluminium project at Korba was conceived in 1961, following the discovery of rich deposits of bauxite and the development of coal mining and power generation in the area. The Soviet Union which had already agreed to help India in the two later fields took keen interest in the aluminium project and later when it became known that the Hungarian government would be able to help only in the alumina plant, it readily agreed to help the scheme beyond the alumina plant stage.

Aluminium is a valuable metal which is required by a host of developing industries. It is necessary, therefore, that India should attain self-sufficiency in white metal. As the biggest aluminium project in the country, Korba is destined to play an important role in industrial advance.

235. Shankar Narain. Giant Alumina Plant: Indo-Soviet Venture in Production Cooperation. *Soviet Review*,

4 July, 1974, pp 44-46.

236. Shankar Narain. *Progress of Korba Aluminium Project*, *Soviet Review*, 9 May, 1947, pp 47-48.

Art

237. Grek, T.V. *India in the Hermitage*. *Soviet Review*, 16 March, 1971, pp 15-18.

During the 200 years of its existence, the Hermitage has turned from a palace picture gallery into one of the world's largest museums, which is visited annually by over three million people. The museum still retains its traditional name, the Hermitage, even though today it is probably one of the most frequently visited institutions in the USSR.

The treasures of art and culture from many countries are displayed in about 400 spacious halls of the Hermitage. In accordance with the historically developed structure of the collection, the museum has various sections devoted to the history of art and culture, through which the Hermitage endeavours to present a complete and objective picture of this or that historical period, of various artistic schools and of aspects of culture in their social interconnections.

In 1952, the Oriental department of the State Hermitage which did not have an Indian section, was instructed to sort out all exhibits relating to the history of Indian art and culture, preserved till then among other national collections, mainly Iranian, and put them on display as an integral exposition. In 1953, as a result of painstaking efforts on the part of the museum personnel, a four-hall exhibition of Indian popular arts and crafts of the 17th and 18th centuries was opened. Textiles and embroidery, exquisite ivory statues, magnificent metal-ware (the Hermitage's collection in Indian arts is among the best in the world) convincingly demonstrated the skill of medieval craftsmen. The exhibits gave a comprehensive idea of the diversity of methods, materials and forms employed by the old Indian craftsmen. It immediately became popular among visitors and was given a permanent status in the Hermitage.

238. India in Soviet Art. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 15 October, 1966, pp 12-13
239. Matveyev, A. Astapov's Indian Series. *Youth Review*, 27 April 1974.
240. Roerich (Nikolai) was in Love with India. *National Herald*, 10 October, 1974, p 5.

241. Russians Like Indian Art Forms. *National Herald*, 7 October, 1976, p 3.

THEATRE

242. Indo-Soviet Protocol to Cover Theatre. *National Herald*, 28 March, 1974.

The Indo-Soviet protocol on a cultural exchange programme covers the theatre in a big way.

Mr Ivanov visited India in March 1974 to select some modern Indian plays for production by the Soviet theatre groups. He also brought a list of Soviet plays for possible performance by Indian theatre groups.

The idea is to invite a reputed Indian stage producer to direct an Indian play to be performed by Soviet artists. Mr Ivanov noted that it would be a faithful reproduction and not an adaptation, though the selected Indian play would be translated into Russian.

The Soviet Union would also welcome the direct contact between selected theatre groups in the two countries. Such contacts between student theatre groups attached to the schools of drama in the two countries, would be "very desirable".

Brezhnev's Visit and After

243. Abbas, Khwaja Ahmad. After the Brezhnev Visit. *Soviet Review*, 27 December, 1973, pp 11-13.
244. Anniversary of a Visit. *Link*, 1 December 1974, pp 27-28.
245. Asaf Ali, Aruna. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, p 19.
246. Attar Chand. Brezhnev: The Architect of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. *Women on the March*, December, 1973 pp 15-16.
247. Attar Chand. Brezhnev and India. *Young Indian*, 15 November, 1973, pp 19-21.
248. Attar Chand. Brezhnev and India. *Social Life*, November 1973, p 1.
249. Attar Chand. Brezhnev's Visit. *Link*, 21 October, 1973.
250. Attar Chand. Brezhnev's Visit to India. *Century*, 14 November, 1973, p 14.
251. Attar Chand. Brezhnev's Visit and Indo-Soviet

Relations. *Doubt*, November, 1973, pp 5-6, 23.

252. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Social Life*, January-February, 1974, pp 15-16.

Leonid Brezhnev visited India at a time of a further invigoration of the struggle by the peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism, at a time of a consolidation of peace-loving forces and a strengthening of tendencies towards international *détente*. The meeting between the leaders of India and the Soviet Union, without doubt will have the most favourable impact on the development of the international situation as a whole and will help to cement the positive changes that are taking place in the world.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, has turned into a vivid demonstration of strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation into a demonstration of solidarity of the peoples of the developing countries of Asia and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, who are fully resolved to continue their consistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Peace champions regard the results of this visit as all-out support for the world-wide peace movement and cooperation among the peoples. This gives peace champions fresh strength and inspires them to step up their activity.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India is of great importance because it opens up new wide prospects for Indo-Soviet cooperation in diverse fields. The agreement on the further development of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries signed in New Delhi means that India has a dependable economic shield against the machinations of imperialist monopolies and neo-colonialism. The Indian people, who warmly welcome the results of the Indo-Soviet friendship, will go on developing and strengthening to the benefit of the two countries and peace on our planet.

253. Attar Chand. Significance of Brezhnev's Visit to India *Social Life*, November 1973, pp 3-4.
254. Baibakov N. L.I. Brezhnev's Visit: A New Stage in Soviet-Indian Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 10-11.
255. Balraj Kumar. Fruitful Consequences of L.I. Brezhnev's Visit to India. *Soviet Review*, 20 November, 1975, pp 35-36.
256. Bhagat, B.R. Our Friendship is a Factor for Peace and Stability. *Soviet Review*, 18 November, 1976, pp 36-38.

257. Bhasin, Prem. Brezhnev's Visit. *Young Indian*, Annual Republic Special, 1974, pp 117-118.
258. Bhatia, Prem. Brezhnev Visit. *Free Press Journal*, 6 November, 1973, p 4.
259. Bondarevsky, G.L. L.I. Brezhnev and Soviet Indian Relations. *Soviet Review*, 18 October, 1973, pp 10-16.
260. Brezhnev and India. *Mainstream*, 30 June, 1973, pp 4-6.
261. Brezhnev on India. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 11.
- "We attach especially great importance to our growing friendship with India and her great people that are traversing a road of freedom, independence and progress. Our relations with India have never stopped developing over the entire period of her existence as an independent state. Of this development the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was born. In our wish to consolidate our friendship with India we have met with complete understanding on the part of the Indian government.

"Close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our constant policy.

"The events have shown that the Soviet Union's approach to the problems of South Asia has been correct. We welcomed the termination of the India-Pakistan armed conflict in 1971 and the important moves that were then taken towards normalising relations between the states in that part of the world. We are happy to note that we were able, to some extent, to contribute to this positive process."

262. Brezhnev Visit. *Century*, 8 December, 1973, p 3.
263. Brezhnev's Stress on Ties with India. *National Herald* 27 October, 1976.
264. Brezhnev's visit. *Call* December, 1973 pp 3-5.
265. Brezhnev's visit. *Hindu*, 1 December, 1973, p 6.
266. Brezhnev's visit. *Morning News*, 27 November, 1973, p 4.
267. Brezhnev's Visit. *Young Indian*, 13 December, 1973, p 1.
268. Brezhnev's Visit; Invisible Results. *Point of View*, 1 December, 1973, pp 1-2.
269. Brezhnev's Visit Evokes World-Wide Interest. *Patriot*, 23 November, 1973, p 2.
270. Chandra, Romesh. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 13-14.
271. Chattopadhyaya, D.P. Brezhnev's visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 15-16.

272. CPSU, Political Bureau. On the Results of Leonid Brezhnev's Visit to India. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 5-9.
273. Deb, J.M. Impact of Mr Brezhnev's Visit. *Socialist India*, 15 December, 1973, pp 23-24.
274. Dhillon, G.S. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 16-17.
275. Dutt, Kalyan. Momentous Developments Since Brezhnev's Visit. *National Herald*, 1 December, 1975, p 9.
276. Event of Momentous Importance. *Soviet Review*, 26 November 1973, pp 2-3.
277. Event of Profound Significance. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 3-4.
278. For Reaching Indo-Soviet Understanding, Agreements. *Link*, 9 December, 1973, pp 13-15.
279. Glebov, I. Important Milestone in the History of Indo-Soviet Relations. *Women on the March*, December, 1975, p 47.
280. Goldie, N. Years of Friendship and Cooperation. *Patriot*, 5 December, 1976, p 7.
281. Good Friend. *Patriot*, 3 December, 1973, p 2.
282. Goray, N.G. Indira Meets Brezhnev. *States*, 24 November, 1973, pp 37-38.
283. Gujral, I.K. Continuous Stream of Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 22 November, 1976, pp 12-14.
- Indo-Soviet relationship is unique in the sense that since its inception from the day of India's independence it has been marked by a steady growth which has not known any periods of depression nor any "sensational turns". The friendship between our countries is founded on the substantive national interests of the USSR and India which provide the natural course and also the motive force for the continuous process of consolidation of our cooperation. This dispenses with the necessity of dramatic gesture or *ad hoc* personal efforts to piece together a relationship based on transient considerations.
284. Haq, Zia-UL. Two Years after the Brezhnev Visit. *Link*, 7 December, 1975, p 52.
285. Historic Address (Brezhnev in India). *Shankar's Weekly*, 9 December, 1973, p 4.
286. In Mutual Interest. *Times of India*, 3 December, 1973, p 6.

287. Jain, Girilal. India Widens its Options : Meaning of Brezhnev's Visit. *Times of India*, 5 December, 1973, p 6.
288. Khatib, A. Brezhnev Visit Will Open a New Vista. *Bangladesh Observer*, 9 December, 1973, p 4.
289. Komarov, E.N. Soviet Indian Cooperation Important Factor for Peace. *Soviet Review*, 22 November, 1976, p 15-16.

The common desire of the USSR and India, of their peoples and governments for lasting peace on earth is one of the main political foundations of Soviet-Indian Cooperation. Addressing the recent Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev especially stressed that the Soviet Union's friendship with India is growing stronger and deeper. This process gained momentum specially after his visit to India in 1973, the third anniversary of which is being enthusiastically observed by the peoples of the two countries.

In accordance with the Leninist principles of foreign policy the Soviet Union, defending peace and peaceful coexistence, has rendered powerful support to the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples and the independent national development of the newly-independent countries. Soviet support has helped India to successfully withstand neo-colonialist pressures from imperialist powers and to strengthen its independence. India has acquired high international prestige as a great peace-loving state which, under the guidance of its outstanding national leader Jawaharlal Nehru, has played an innovative role in international life. India was the initiator of the policy of non-alignment which is playing an important part in preservation of world peace.

The joint Soviet-Indian documents have defined the main goals and principles determining the activity of the two countries to ensure peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. One such objective is the restructuring of international economic relations in order to eliminate discrimination, inequality and exploitation in this sphere. Another aim is to ensure the right of every people to freely decide their destiny, including the right of each state to exercise sovereignty over its natural resources and carry out progressive social and economic transformations. Of enormous long-term significance is the idea put forward in the joint Soviet-Indian declarations of 1973 and 1976 of safeguarding peace and stability in Asia through the united efforts

of all countries of that continent.

290. Kuznetsov, V.M. Soviet-Indian Cooperation. Major Achievements of the Last Two years. *Soviet Review*, 11 December, 1975, p 23.
291. Leonid Brezhnev Aboog Us. *National Herald*, 1 December, 1973, p 5.
292. Malaviya, H.D. Impact of Leonid Brezhnev's Visit to India. *Soviet Review*, 28 November, 1974, pp 36-38.
293. Malaviya, H.D. New Shining Page in Indo-Soviet Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 33-36.
294. Maltsev, V.F. Fruiful Results of a Historic Visit. *Soviet Review*, 28 November, 1974, pp 29-32.
295. Menon, K.P.S. Brezhnev and Indo-Soviet Friendship. *Patriot*, 26 November, 1974, p 2.

A year has passed since Mr Brezhnev's historic visit to India. Two years previously there took place another historic event in Indo-Soviet relations, viz., the conclusion of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. It was thought that the Treaty marked the summit of Indo-Soviet friendship. The visit of Mr Brezhnev showed that the two countries had still higher summits to climb, commanding still vaster vistas of fruitful cooperation.

The highlights of Mr Brezhnev's visit were a solemn declaration, which showed the close similarity, if not the identity, of the views held by India and the USSR on vital international problems: a fifteen-year economic agreement; an Agreement for further cooperation between the Planning Commission of India and the Planning Committee of the USSR and a Consular Convention.

The roots of the remarkable development of relations between India and the USSR lie in history. "Our relations," said Mr Brezhnev in New Delhi in 1973, "form one of the most convincing manifestations of the great alliance between world socialism and the world born out of the national liberation movement." In the eyes of Asians and Africans the supreme merit of V.I. Lenin was that he built a bridge between the two great movements of the 20th century, viz., the national liberation movement and the movement for socialism.

296. Menon, K.P.S. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December 1973, pp 19-21.
297. Menon, K.P.S. Leonid Brezhnev: Friend of India and the Third World. *Sajit*, February 1977, pp 11-14.

298. Menon, K.P.S. Mr Brezhnev's Visit in Perspective. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 15 December, 1973, pp 15-18.
299. Mishra, Panchanan. Brezhnev's Visit. *Young Indian*, 13 December, 1973, pp 7-8.
300. Mission of Friendship. New Delhi, *Soviet Land Booklets*, 1973, pp 168.
301. Mission of Peace. *Patriot*, 26 November, 1973, p 2.
302. Mukherjee, Dilip. Mr Brezhnev's Coming Visit : A Time for Hard Decisions. *Times of India*, 27 October, 1973, p 6.
303. Mukherjee, Hiren. Epic of Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 30-33.
304. Mukherjee, Hiren. New Dimensions of Indo Soviet Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 30-32.
305. New Vistas. *Times of India*, 28 November, 1973, p 6.
306. Sardesai, S.G. L.I. Brezhnev's Visit and After. *Soviet Review*, 4 April, 1974, pp 40-45.
307. Sharma, S.D. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 17-18.
308. Sharma, Shankar Dayal. Watershed in Mutual Relations. *Soviet Review*, 12 November, 1975, pp 35-36.
309. Shashi Bhushan. Significance of L. I. Brezhnev's Visit to India. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 21-22.
310. Singh, B. Comrade Brezhnev : An Outstanding Leader and One of the Best Friends of India. *Social life*, November, 1973, pp 5-6.
311. Singh, V. B. One Year After Brezhnev's Visit. *Patriot*, 24 November, 1974, p 2.
312. Sinha, G. K. Between Two Visits. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 15-29.
313. Skaehkov, S.A. L. I. Brezhnev's India Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, 11-13.
314. Some Important Lessons from Brezhnev Visit. *Patriot*, 3 December, 1973, p 2.
315. Subramaniam, C. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December 1973, p 14.
316. Unique Partnership. *Link*, 2 December, 1971, pp 9-14.
317. Welcome Brezhnev, *National Herald*, 26 November 1973, p 5.
318. Yadav, Chandrajit. Brezhnev's Visit. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 18-19.

319. Yadav, Chandrajit. New Dimensions to Soviet-Indian Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 18 November, 1976, pp 33-35.

Civil Aviation

320. Bugayev, Boris. Soviet Indian Cooperation in Civil Aviation. *National Herald*, 13 November, 1976, p 10.

Contacts in civil aviation between the USSR and India, growing from year to year, stand out prominently among numerous aspects of cooperation between the two states. Civil aviation has brought our states closer and created new opportunities for expanding mutually advantageous Soviet-Indian dialogue in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

About 50,000 passengers were carried by Aeroflot and Air India in 1975 alone on the routes linking our two countries.

The growth of all round contacts between the two countries also prompts the further increase in the number of flights by Aeroflot and Air India between Moscow and Delhi, and inaugurating flights to other big industrial cities. For example, Aeroflot could start flights to Bombay, one of the centres of the cooperation between the two states.

Coal

321. Bratchenko, B. Growth of Soviet Indian Cooperation in Coal-Mining. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 15-17; *Soviet Land*, August, 1974, p 7.
322. India Fully Equipped to Meet Coal Target. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1974, pp 32-33.
323. Kumaramangalam, J.G. Soviet Assistance for Coal Development in India. *Soviet Review*, 11 July, 1974, pp 51-53.
324. Raniganj, Singrauli Coal Projects: 5m-Rouble Soviet Technical Aid. *Economic Times*, 13 May, 1975.
325. Saxena, M. P. Development of India's Coal-Mining Industry With Soviet Assistance. *Soviet Review*, 6 November, 1975, pp 33-34.
326. Shankar Narain. New Perspectives of Coal Development. *Soviet Review*, 12 June, 1975, pp 32-33.
327. Soviet Aid for Development of Coal Industry. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1973, pp 39-43.

Computer

328. Attar Chand. Soviet Aid for Computers. *Economic*

Times 15 October, 1975, p 5.

329. India to Supply Computer Software. *Economic Times*, 5 April, 1976.
330. Soviet Computer Imports Welcomed in Madras. *Soviet Review*, 4 June, 1975, p. 29.
331. Trapeznikov, V. Soviet-India Cooperation in Computer Technology. *Soviet Review*, 2 October, 1975, pp 34-35.

Copper

332. Astafyer, S. New Look at Malanjkhand *Soviet Land*, September, 1974, pp 13-14.
333. Shankar Narain. Valuable Soviet Assistance for Development of India's Copper Industry. *Soviet Review* 5 May, 1974, pp 61-62.

While after independence India's ferrous metallurgy has forged ahead largely due to the assistance of the Soviet Union, the development of non-ferrous metallurgy has lagged behind due to a number of reasons. As a result, India has continued to import such vital metals as aluminium, copper, zinc and others, constituting a heavy drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Copper is a highly priced metal in the world market, fetching about Rs. 28,000 per tonne. In 1972 India's copper requirement was of the order of 50,000 tonnes.

For the past few years the Soviet Union has been supplying copper to India on the rupee payment basis. In 1974 it supplied 1,800 tonnes of copper to India.

The growth of the copper industry in the country has been rather uneven in the past. And this is so both with regard to mining and processing. In 1972 copper ore production stood at 869,000 tonnes (an increase of 30 per cent compared to 1971). There are two major processing units, both owned by the governments, one in Rajasthan and the other in Bihar which are expected to contribute about 45,000 tonnes by 1978-79.

334. Shaskolsky, Gleb. Malanjkhand : Fruitsful Cooperation *Soviet Land*, 24 December, 1975, pp 18-19.

Sufficient deposits of copper have been located on the six low Malanjkhand hills in the Madhya Pradesh State, which can be developed by the open-pit method, to justify the building of a major ore-dressing plant there.

The All-Union Association *Tsvetmetpromexport* and the

Hindustan Copper Limited have signed a contract under which the Soviet Giprotsvetmet Institute, engaged in designing non-ferrous metallurgical enterprises, has started preparatory work for executing the contract design of the Malanjkhand ore-dressing combine. To do the job it was necessary to obtain preliminary data.

In January 1974 a team of Soviet specialists came to Malanjkband. In a little over a month of intense work, the Soviet experts in collaboration with Indian geologists, engineers and scientists, worked out a plan for executing the contract design of the ore-dressing combine.

The Soviet side undertook to make the contract design of an open-pit mine and an ore-dressing factory, and the master plan of the combine's site with engineering communications. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. is to execute the contract design of a repair shop, a garage for mammoth trucks, deposits and store-houses, a residential area, water supply installations both for the combine and the residential section, external power supply for the combine, etc.

335. Soviet Credit for Copper Project. *National Herald*, 7 April 1977, p 5.

Cultural Cooperation

- 336. Babani, Kirat. Growing Cultural Relations. *Clarity*, 12 June, 1976, p. 9.
- 337. Benediktov, I. Club of Soviet-Indian Friendship. *Soviet Land*, February, 1974, p 13.
- 338. Benediktov, I. Growing Soviet-Indian Cultural Links. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 32-33.
- 339. Bongard-Levin, G.M. India and Central Asia : Historical Cultural Contacts in Ancient Times. *Soviet Review*, 1 March, 1969, pp 9-22.

Historical-Cultural contacts between Central Asia and India can be traced back to the hoary past, when these two major regions of the East were seats of original cultures and centres of two of the world's earliest civilisations. During certain phases of their history, when some areas of Central Asia and India became part of the same state formations, cultural and economic ties between them were particularly strong. Many aspects of these ties have come into prominence in recent years following archaeological excavations in Central Asia and India. Large-scale investigations of archaeological sites conducted by Soviet

researchers in Central Asia have brought to light many previously unknown cultures, ancient cities and settlements, new trends of cultural exchange have been traced.

These researches have also made it possible to solve certain general problems of historical-cultural contacts between India and Central Asia and some specific problems.

340. Chelyshev, Y. P. Cultural Cooperation—Friendship Agent *Modern News*, 18 January, 1975, p 6.
341. Chelyshev, Y. P. Growing Indo-Soviet Cultural Cooperation *Socialist India*, 3 November 1973, p 21-24.
342. Chelyshev, Y.P. Mutual Understanding Strengthens Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 9 January, 1975. pp 47-48.
343. Dasgupta, R.K. Indo-Soviet Cultural Relations. *Patriot Magazine*, 2 December, 1973, p 7.
344. Impressive Growth of Indo-Soviet Cultural Ties. *News and Views from the Soviet Union*, 21 October, 1976, pp 7-8.

Cultural and scientific cooperation between India and the USSR, which became systematic since the signing of a joint cultural exchange programme in February 1960, has marked a steady growth in the past sixteen years and the number of people exchanging visits has now reached an impressive figure of over five hundred in both ways.

At present exchange of delegations cover such diverse fields as science, education, art culture, health and sports.

In recent years the tempo of scientific and cultural exchange is so phenomenal that, under the initiative of the Indian side, two more agreements have to be signed in the near future providing for a two-way exchange of about 300 more specialists in the fundamental sciences and technology.

345. Indo-Soviet Cultural Cooperation. *News & Views from the Soviet Union*, 9 February, 1975, pp 6-7.
346. Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Pact. *Patriot*, 8 February, 1975.
347. Iyer, V.K. Krishna. Cultural Ties Bind India, Russia. *Indian Express*, 31 August, 1969, p 6.
348. Kirsanov, Y.N. Source of Inspiration. *Soviet Review*, 19 December, 1972, pp 129-32.
349. Litman, A. Soviet-Indian Cultural Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 34-36.
350. Lyusternik, E.Y. *Russian-Indian Economic, Science and Cultural Contacts in 19th Century*. Moscow, 1966.

351. Machwe, Prabhakar. *Mutually Enriching Cultures*. *National Herald*, 26 November, 1973, p 5.
352. Murarka, Dev. *Indo-Soviet Cultural Relations*. *Indian Express*, 26 May, 1967, p 6.
353. New Indo-Soviet Cultural Agreement. *News & Views from the Soviet Union*, 18 September, 1976, p 6.

The two countries concluded the first agreement on cultural and scientific and technical cooperation in February 1960.

The agreement of 1960 laid firm foundations for coordinating at first, annual and, since 1967 biennial programme for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges. This cooperation has since grown in scale and now embraces various aspects of social life : science, technology, higher education, all kinds of art, literature, radio, television and sport.

Some of the major achievements under these programmes have been promotion of higher education, Indo-Soviet studies and holding of symposia and seminars on various subjects of mutual interest and exchange of cultural delegations. Festivals of Indian and Soviet films have become a regular feature in the Soviet Union and India under the cultural exchange programmes.

In 1975 a five-year agreement for the period 1975-80 on scientific exchanges and scientific cooperation between India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi. This marked a significant advance in the level of cooperation between the two countries involving both highly sophisticated fundamental research and practical application of scientific results.

354. Pathania, Madan S. *Cultural Ties*. *National Herald*, 14 June, 1976, p 5.
355. Potabenko, S. *Year of Cultural Contacts*. *Soviet Review*, 19 December, 1974, pp 45-46.
356. Rao, P.N.V. *Cultural Exchange*. *National Herald*, 20 October, 1976, p 7.
357. Russian Cultural Delegation's Visit. *Capital*, 4 February, 1954, p 147.
358. Sahni, Bhisham. *Growing Indo-Soviet Cultural Relations*. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 72-78.
359. Sartakov, Sergei. *For Mutual Cultural Enrichment of the Peoples*. *Soviet Review*, 10 January, 1974, pp 40-42.
360. Smirnow, S. *Soviet Peoples Deep and Abiding Interest in Indian Culture*. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 60-61.
361. Tripathi, Virendra. *New Agreement on Soviet-Indian*

Cultural Relations. *Soviet Review*, 7 October, 1976, pp 39-40.

A New cultural agreement between India and the Soviet Union was signed on September 24, 1976, for the period April 1, 1976 to December 31, 1978.

The highlights of the agreement are: exchange of cultural delegations, scientific workers, teachers, and students; training of Indian personnel in the USSR; holding of exhibitions; visit to India of the Soviet children's theatre, a Soviet ballet troupe and folk dance and song ensembles. Great emphasis has been laid on the promotion of language studies in the agreement.

It may be recalled that the first inter-governmental agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation was signed between the USSR and India on February 12, 1960. During the last twenty-five years, the scope and scale of cooperation have grown to embrace various spheres: science, technology, higher education, art, literature, radio, television and sport.

Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in the field of education has been developing successfully. From 1954 onwards the Soviet Union has started giving scholarship to Indian students to train them in the USSR as engineers, agro-nomists, doctors, economists, teachers and scientific workers.

362. Yunel, A.J. Roots of Soviet-Indian Cultural Cooperation *Soviet Land*, March 1974, pp 16-17.

Defence

363. Grechko's visit. *National Herald*, 28 February, 1975, p 5.
364. Kaushik, Devendra. Soviet Contribution to India's Defence. In *Indo-Soviet Cooperation*, New Delhi, ISCS, 1971, pp 45-49.
365. Mitrokhin, L. *Friends of the Soviet Union*. New Delhi, Allied, pp 276.
366. Rikhye, Ravi. Soviet Arms to India. *Motherland*, 26 May, 1975, p 2 & 5.
367. Subramanian, K. Soviet Military Assistance. In *Indo-Soviet Cooperation*, New Delhi, ISCS, 1971, pp 36-44.

Diplomacy

368. 30th Anniversary of Soviet-Indian Diplomatic Relations: Strengthening Economic Cooperation. *News and Views From the Soviet Union*, 12 April, 1977, pp 8-9.
369. Goldin, N. 25 Years of Friendship. *Moscow News*, 18

The establishment of a national pharmaceutical industry to provide the people with inexpensive drugs and medicines was one of the main aims of the First Five-Year Plan of India (1951-1955). For the first time in India's history, great importance was attached to this branch of industry, and state backing for it ensured. The Soviet Union, with its valuable experience in the setting up of a national pharmaceutical industry, offered to assist India in the accomplishment of this aim.

A Soviet-Indian inter-governmental agreement was signed in 1959 on the construction of pharmaceutical enterprises in the state sector—the Antibiotics Plant in Rishikesh, the Synthetic Drugs Plant in Hyderabad and the Surgical Instruments Plant in Madras with Soviet technical assistance. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a public sector company, was set up and entrusted with the task of construction and management of the enterprises. It was through this organisation that cooperation with the Soviet Union was carried out, embracing practically the entire range of problems connected with the construction and operation of the plants, the supply of equipment, the sharing of technical know-how, the sending of Soviet specialists to India and the training of personnel for the Indian pharmaceutical industry.

In 1975, the Rishikesh plant produced about 200 tonnes of antibiotics, i.e., 38 per cent more than the figure for 1974. According to the estimates of the Indian economists, antibiotics worth 260 million rupees will be marketed in 1975-1976.

The Synthetic Drugs Plant in Hyderabad is another major pharmaceutical enterprise built with Soviet technical assistance. It is the biggest producer of sulphonamide drugs, such as, amiodopyrine, sulfaguanidine, etc.

386. Chelyshev, D. Joint Researches of Soviet and Indian Virologists. *Youth Review*, 8 January, 1977.

387. Collaboration in Drug Industry. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1976, p 11.

Soviet support for India is a byword in our country. For the State-owned Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Soviet support is already of very old vintage. Indeed, IDPL owes its very existence to this support.

Fifteen years ago Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru decided to set up in India a unit to manufacture drugs and medicines from the basic stage in order to free our country from continued dependence on imports. It was only Soviet Government which

responded to his call and that too with unparalleled generosity. Not only did they agree to provide the technical know-how free, but also supplied liberal credit facilities for the import of equipment and training of personnel. The IDPL is not only the first giant stride towards providing indigenous wherewithal of modern therapeutics, the science and art of healing.

IDPL has now come of age. All its three units are in full production with the result that the life-saving medicines have begun to be available to the common man at prices far cheaper than ever before even though cost of almost everything else has been steadily rising in the country.

The progress made by IDPL is shown by the rocket-like increase in its sales. They have leapt from a mere Rs 1 crore in 1968-69 to Rs 58.52 crores in 1975-76. It is expected to touch Rs 80 crores in the current year. IDPL is happy over this performance but it cannot forget that it is because IDPL have stood on the shoulders of a giant technology made available to it by the Soviet collaborators.

388. Petrovsky, B.V. Achievements of Soviet Health Services and Soviet-Indian Cooperation in the Field of Medicine. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 40-44.
389. Saxena, M.P. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Pharmaceutical Industry. *Soviet Review*, 23 October, 1975, pp 29-30.
390. Shankar Narain. IDPL—A Wise Insurance that Paid. *Soviet Review*, 18 July, 1974, pp 49-50.
391. Sharma, R.K. Soviet Contribution to India's Pharmaceutical Industry. *Soviet Review*, 2 October, 1975, pp 36-37.

Economic Cooperation

GENERAL

392. 20 years of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Socialist World*, 21 January, 1975, p 16.
393. Aiyar, K.N. Indo-Soviet Economic Relations. In *Indo-Soviet Cooperation*. New Delhi, ISCS, 1971, pp 57-63.
394. Aiyar, K.N. Indo-Soviet Economic Relations. *United Asia*, September-October, 1971, pp 294-97.
395. Alikhanov, A. Progress of Soviet-Indian Cooperation.

Link, 7 December, 1975, pp 47-49.

396. Attar Chand. *Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation, 1955-75*, *Doubt*, January-February, 1975, pp 17-18.
397. Attar Chand, *Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation*. *National Herald*, 16 November, 1975, p 5.
398. Bardaijar, A.N. *Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation-Century*, 8 December, 1973, p 7.
399. Bogdanchikov, M. Soviet Economic Cooperation and Development of Indian Economy. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1973, pp 43-47.
400. Bogdanchikov, M. USSR and India's Economic Independence. *Soviet Review*, 7 July, 1970, pp 37-41.
401. Bolshakov, V. Soviet-Indian. *Economic Cooperation*, New Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968.
402. Chakravarty, Sumit. Indo-Soviet Economic Ties Get Wider Scope. *Patriot*, 24 September, 1974, p 2.
403. Dagli, Vadilal Ed. Relevance of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations: A Survey*. Bombay, 1971, pp V-VIII.
404. Das, Topan. *Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation*, New Delhi, ISCUS Publication, 1976, pp 122.
405. Dhar, D.P. Expansion and Diversification of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 25 August, 1973, pp 13-15.
406. Dhar, D.P. Importance of Indo-Soviet Protocol Stressed. *Soviet Review*, 3 October, 1974, pp 8-10.
407. Dutt, Kalyan. Economic Self-Reliance and Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Patriot*, 2 February, 1975, p 2.
408. Economic Cooperation. *Patriot*, 28 December, 1976, p 2.

Indo-Soviet cooperation in the economic field, which in the last two decades helped the growth of a powerful public sector and laid a strong basis for this country's independent economic development, has entered a qualitatively new stage. Production Cooperation in each other's and in third countries is expected to lead to a further strengthening and expansion of the public sector.

The public sector has indeed been growing steadily with the assistance of the Soviet Union. It includes major modern enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil extraction and refining, coal extraction, machine building, power engineering, instrument making and agriculture. All these, besides others, have enabled India to achieve impressive economic growth in recent years a fact appreciated so demonstratively now by

institutions like the World Bank that had from the very beginning discouraged the growth of the public sector.

409. Eiranov, L.I. Friendship, Labour, Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 30-33.
410. Garetofsky, A. USSR-India Economic Cooperation. Results and Prospects. *Soviet Land*, December, 1974.
411. Gordopolov, V.N. New Vistas of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Patriot*, 9 August, 1973, p 2.
412. Gupta, Anirudha. 20th Anniversary of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 23 January, 1975, pp 47-49.
413. Gurdip Singh. Facts Against Fiction. *Soviet Review*, 12 September, 1974, pp 42-47.
414. Indo-Soviet Panel. *Economic Times*, 27 July, 1974, p 1.
415. Jain, Prem Chand. First Five Year Plan of Russia and India. *AICC Economic Review*, 1 April, 1954, pp 17-18.
416. Jain, Sheo Raj. Strides of Progress. *Patriot*, 12 November, 1976, p 7.
417. Klochkovsky, L. Indo-Soviet Economic Relations. *Society and Commerce*, April 1976, pp 18-19.

In the report of CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Congress, L.I. Brezhnev paid special attention to the development of Soviet-Indian relations, pointing out that in the past five years the relations "have risen to a new level."

The Soviet Union's policy of effectively assisting India to build up an independent national economy has been further developed in these five years.

Machine-building enterprises built with Soviet technical assistance cater to India's growing demands for heavy equipments. Thus, the Ranchi Heavy Machine Building Plant annually produces 80,000 tons of various equipments. It regularly fulfils commissions for the delivery of its output to the plants in Bhilai and Bokaro. The Durgapur Mining and Allied Machinery Plant supplies machines to the country's mines, dressing factories, etc.

The USSR's assistance in the development of India's oil and refining industries is also comprehensive by nature. The socialist countries assistance has given a powerful impetus to the development of many enterprises in this field. On the whole, 34 oil and gas deposits have been discovered in India and already yielded about 35,000,000 tons of oil and 4,000 million cu. m. of gas. Important steps have been taken to expand the national

oil refining industry. Oil refineries with an annual capacity of 3,000,000 tons of oil products each have been built in Barauni and Koyali. Work is under way on the construction of a refinery with an annual capacity of 6,000,000 tons of oil products in Mathura.

418. Koptevsky, V.N. Scope of Indo-Soviet Economic Co-operation. *National Herald*, 18 April, 1977, p 5.
419. Korneev, V.L. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Financial Express*, 9 August, 1976, p 4.
420. Kumar, S. Fruitsful Discussions. *Soviet Review*, 5 December, 1974, pp 36-38.
421. Kuznetsov, V.A. Economic Ties—New Horizons. *National Herald*, 9 August 1976, p 7.
422. Kuznetsov, V.A. Great Prospects of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Patriot*, 8 June 1976, p 6.
423. Khuznetsov, V.A. Great Scope for Economic Cooperation with India. *National Herald*, 25 February, 1976, p 7.
424. Kuznetsov, V.A. New Dimensions of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Economic Times*, 2 December, 1976, p 8.
425. Kuznetsov, V.A. Two Decades of Soviet-Indian Economic Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 25 September, 1975, pp 55-58.
426. Kuznetsov, V.A. Two Years of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Socialist India*, 6 December, 1975, pp 9-10, 32.
427. Kuznetsov, V.A. Mutually Beneficial Economic Ties. *Patriot*, 7 February, 1975, p 2.
428. Kuznetsov, V.A. New Impetus to Indo-Soviet Ties. *Financial Express*, 2 February, 1974, p 4.
429. Maltsev, V.F. Soviet-Indian Relations Growing in Strength and Magnitude. *Soviet Review*, 23 January, 1975, pp 9-12.

During a quarter of the century, firm relations cemented by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, have been established between our two countries. These relations are based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit. The Soviet-Indian treaty is a reliable basis for the development of relations in various fields.

430. Meaningful Gesture. *National Herald*, 30 September 1973, p 5.

431. Mehta, Vinod. Indo-Soviet Fifteen Years Agreement : A Critique of its Basis. *Point of View*, 8 December, 1973, pp 6-7.
432. Mehta, Vinod. *Soviet Union and India's Industrial Development*. New Delhi, Manas Publications, 1975, pp 89.
433. Merchant, K.T. Soviet Aid for Economic Development. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadilal Dagli. Bombay, 1971, Pp 16-30.
434. Mishra, Girish. 20 Years of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation *Socialist India*, Republic Day number 1975, pp 39-42.
435. Misbra, Girish. *Contours of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation*. New Delhi, Allied, 1977, pp 142.
436. Mishra, Girish. Indo-Soviet Economic Relations. *Soviet Review*, 3 June, 1976, pp 37-40.
437. Mishra, Girish. Soviet Internationalism and Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 2 May, 1974, pp 18-20.
438. Morozov, V. Eighteen Years of Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation *Soviet Review*, 28 February 1973, pp 26-27.
439. Moscow Agreement. *Patriot*, 21 September, 1974, p 2.
440. Mukerjee Dilip. India-Soviet Equation : Economic Dimensions. *Times of India*, 10 November, 1973, p 6.
441. Mukerjee, Dilip. Stronger Indo-Soviet Ties : The Economic Perspective. *Times of India*, 8 December 1973, p 6.
442. Mukherjee, Sadhan. Indo-Soviet Protocol Provides Big Prop to Indian Economy. *New Age*, 29 September 1974, p 3.
443. Murarka, Dev. Testing Time for Indo-Soviet Relations. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed , by Vadilal Dagli. Bombay, 1971, pp 1-5.
444. Natarajan, B. Mighty Lever of India's Progress. *Soviet Review*, 23 May, 1973, pp 52-54.
445. Nesterenko, Ivan. Important Stage of Soviet-Indian Economic and Technical Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 14 October, 1972, pp 6-9.
446. Nesterov, M. and Sergeev, V.A. Economic Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. *Foreign Affairs Reports*, December 1959, pp 142-52.
447. Nikulinikov, V. Major Decisions of Joint Soviet-Indian Commission. *Soviet Review*, 17 October, 1974, pp 31-32.

448. Sardesai, S. G. Tested Cooperation of Two Decades. *Soviet Review*, 23 January 1975, pp 41-44.
449. Sen, Kumar. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Mainstream*, 4 November, 1967, pp 17-18.
450. Sergeev, V.A. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Women on the March*, March, 1973, p 27 & 30.
451. Sergeyev, Vasily. New Projects, New Prospects. *Soviet Review*, 11 April, 1973, pp 20-21. *New Times*, No. 12, 1973.
452. Shah, Manubhai. India and the Soviet Union. *AICC Economic Review*, 10 January, 1968, pp 46-51.
453. Shah, Manubhai. India and Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 29 August, 1972, pp 17-24.
454. Shankar Narain. Moscow Meeting of Joint Commission—A Great Advance. *Soviet Review*, 3 October, 1974, pp 8-10.
455. Sharma, R.K. Expanding Economic Cooperation Between India and USSR. *Soviet Review*, 3 April, 1975, pp 43-45.
456. Sharma, R.K. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *National Herald*, 4 August, 1974, p 5.
457. Sharma, R.K. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation: New Higher Phase. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 34-38.
458. Shcherbakov, G.A. Soviet-Indian Cooperation—New Forms and Trends. *Soviet Review*, 6 January, 1977, pp 39-41.
459. Shurygin, V. Common Objectives. *Soviet Review*, 28 November, 1974, pp 50-51.
460. Singh, V.B. Indo-Soviet Cooperation: Significant Progress in 1974. *Soviet Review*, 12 December 1974, pp 32-33.
461. Singh, V.B. Some Aspects of Indo-Soviet Relations. In *Soviet Economic Development and Rising Living Standards*. New Delhi, Sterling, 1977, pp 79-87.
462. Singh, V.B. Soviet Impact on Indian Economic Development. In *Unity in Diversity*. Ed. by Litto Ghosh and Kartar Singh, New Delhi, 1973, pp 123-128.
463. Skachkov, S. *Fifteen Years of Soviet-Indian Economic and Technical Cooperation*. Moscow, 1970.
464. Skachkov, S. Further Growth of Soviet-Indian Economic and Technical Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 22

- April 1975, pp 22-23.
465. Skachkov, S. USSR and the Developing Countries : Economic Cooperation. *Contemporary*, November 1973, pp 32-36. *Soviet Review*, 18 November 1973, pp 82-94.
466. Soviet Economic Ideal for India. *Patriot*, 28 December 1976.
467. Timely Help. *Patriot*, 30 September 1973, p 2.
468. USSR-India : On Principles of Mutual Benefit. *News & Views from the Soviet Union*, 3 August 1976, p 7.

India is one of the USSR's major trading partners among developing countries. In 1975, the USSR was third in India's trade with foreign countries, the Soviet Union was second to none for the purchases of Indian commodities. Trade between the two countries last year exceeded 685 million roubles.

The bulk of Soviet exports to India are machines and mechanisms, above all equipment for plants to make pig iron, steel and rolled stock, and also power generating and forging-and-pressing equipment. Oil and oil products, potassium salts and nitrogenous fertilisers are big items in the Soviet exports.

The list of Indian exports to the USSR includes a number of traditional commodities. Dominant among them are hides, jute products, cotton fabrics, tea, tobacco. The Indian industry supply to the Soviet Union also electrical equipment, storage batteries and power cables.

Under a trade agreement, signed between the USSR and India, trade between the two countries by 1980 is to grow 50-100 per cent as against the level reached in the previous five-year period. The agreement for 1976-1980 is based on equality of mutual benefit.

On the agenda now are questions of expanding the range of commodities, perfection of methods and forms of trade exchange to meet the requirements of economic development of the two countries.

469. Yadav, Chandrajit. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 9.
470. Yegorov, Ivan. Factors Contributing to Economic Growth. *Soviet Land*, No. 2, January, 1976, p 30.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

471. Soviet Capital Investment in India. *Economic Times*, 3 March 1976, p I.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

472. Baibakov, N.K. Soviet Planning and Prospects of Economic Cooperation between USSR and India. *Soviet Review*, 20 December 1973, pp 45-50.
473. Cooperation in Planning. Text of Agreement. *Patriot*, 1 December, 1973, p 2.
474. Danilov, N. Soviet Indian Cooperation in Planning. *National Herald*, 13 November, 1976, p 10.

Cooperation between the planning bodies of the USSR and the Republic of India started in September 1968 at a meeting in Moscow between Dr D.P. Gadgil, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission of India, and a member of this Commission, Mr P.V. Venkataraman, and N.K. Baibakov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. At that time views were exchanged on the elaboration of long-range economic development plans of both countries.

The main function of the planning group is—exchange of experience and knowledge in the following spheres :

- Economic prognosis ;
- Methods of annual, mid-term and long-term planning ;
- Drawing up projects and programmes ;
- Methods of control and assessment of planned programmes and project ;
- Planning of material supplies ;
- Exchange of published reports and materials.

By mutual agreement, the range of problems under study can be extended on the decision of the planning groups.

To have a fuller understanding of the problems of planning the USSR economy, a trip to the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic was arranged for Indian delegation during the 3rd Session of the Research Groups, where its members visited a number of enterprises and studied the methods of solving planning problems in the State Planning Committee of the Republic.

475. Know-How exchange, Annual Planning. *National Herald*, 27 October, 1976, p 5.
476. Mehta, Vinod. Meaning of Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Planning. *Point of View*, 15 December, 1973, pp 4-5.
477. Popov, V. Soviet Planning Experience and Third World Countries. *Soviet Review*, 23 January, 1975, pp 58-59.

478. Singh, V.B. Soviet Impact on Indian Planning. *Socialist India*, Independence Day number, 1974, pp 50-54 & 64.
479. Vakil, C.N. Joint Planning with Russia. *Free Press Journal*, 20 June, 1968, p 4.

FOOD

480. Indo-Russia Food Agreement and Jute. *Capital*, 17 February 1949, p 246.

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481. 20 years of Fruitful Economic Assistance from USSR. *Socialist India*, 8 February, 1975, pp 9-10.
482. Aid from Russia. *Economic Times*, 25 September, 1974, p 5.
483. Aravindakshan, K. Soviet Economic Assistance in India's Growth. In *Unity in Diversity*. Ed. by Litto Ghosh and Kartar Singh. New Delhi, 1973, pp 129-132.
484. Attar Chand. Soviet Aid. *Business Standard*, 13 September, 1976, p 5.
485. Berliner, Joseph S. *Soviet Economic Aid : The New Aid and Trade Policy in Underdeveloped Countries*. New York, 1958.
486. D.K. Borooh Lauds Soviet Assistance to India. *Socialist India*. Independence Day number, 1976, p 97.
487. Davydov, Y. Third World and Foreign Aid. *Soviet Land*, No. 1, January, 1977, pp 32-33.

The World Press has of late been devoting considerable attention to the Third World. The August 1976 conference of the non-aligned countries in Colombo and the September conference in Mexico on economic cooperation between the developing countries have spotlighted the increasing role of the Third-World countries on the international scene, their desire to do away with the remnants of colonialism and neo-colonialism, and their resolve to fight through joint efforts for establishing just economic relations throughout the world. This evokes the anger of certain imperialist circles. They are trying to retain their influence in the Third World and to make it possible to exploit the national wealth of a number of developing countries.

The desire of developing countries to strengthen economic cooperation with socialist countries is being decried with increased force. For instance, certain bourgeois ideologists distort the character of assistance given by the Soviet Union and by other Socialist countries. They allege that it has "ulterior" and "mercenary" motives, that it is "pragmatic", "selectivity", and "scanty".

One can hardly doubt that it is the structure of Soviet assistance which accords with the strivings of most newly-freed countries for genuine economic independence.

More than 3,000 projects of vital economic importance for developing countries have already been constructed or are under construction with the cooperation of countries of the socialist community and, above all, the Soviet Union. The credits are granted on favourable terms, and have already exceeded 12,000 million roubles. More than 70 per cent of socialist countries economic and technical assistance goes into industry and power engineering. Of paramount importance for the developing countries economic progress are industrial enterprises in the public sector, most of which have been built with the technical assistance of socialist states.

With the Soviet cooperation more than 200 industrial enterprises had been put into operation in 55 developing countries, and another 160 and odd were being built or designed, in accordance with agreements, by the beginning of 1976.

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490. Gaitonde, V.A. Role of Soviet Aid in India. *Clarity*, 28 February, 1976, p 3.
491. Gupta, G.V. Soviet Aid. *Financial Express*, 2 December, 1976, p 4.
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495. Mehrotra, O. P. Soviet Economic Aid to India. *Soviet*

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496. Mehta, Vinod. Two Decades of Soviet Economic Assistance. *Economic Times*, 15 March, 1974, p 5.
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498. Natarajan, B. Role of Soviet Aid in India's Growth. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed by Vadilal Dagli, Bombay, 1971, pp 36-40.
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501. Sen, Mohit. Soviet Aid to India. *Mainstream*, 20 April 1968, pp 15-16.
502. Sharma R. K. Impact of Soviet Assistance on Indian Economy. *Youth Review*, 20 November, 1976, p 2.

Soviet Economic assistance to India has some special characteristics. The Soviet Union has given India aid to develop the basic and heavy industry which would in course of time make its economy fully self-reliant. A second important characteristic of Soviet aid to India is that it does not come as direct investment but is available in the form of loans and technical help. Moreover, the loans are available primarily for public-sector projects. The main advantage of this form of aid is that unlike private investments of multinationals in India, the Soviet Union does not develop any perpetual interest. The third salient feature of Soviet loans to India is that their repayment does not involve any foreign exchange. The loans are to be repaid through exports to the Soviet Union—an arrangement which no other Western aid-giving country has entered into with India. The fourth important characteristic of Soviet aid is that it is committed in advance. This helps integration of Soviet Economic aid with the overall plan. Thus Soviet aid has an element of certainty which aids from other countries lack. The fifth feature of Soviet economic assistance to India is that technical development and modernisation always goes with it.

503. Sharma, R.K. Soviet Aid to India. *National Herald*, 22 April, 1972, p 5.

Soviet economic assistance to India started at a time when new priorities in favour of basic and heavy industries were being worked out for development planning in India. The first Indo-Soviet economic assistance agreement was signed on

February 2, 1955. This assistance was for setting up the Bhilai Steel Plant. Since 1955, Soviet aid to India has been increasing continuously. India is the largest recipient of Soviet aid among 39 developing countries. The aid given by the Soviet Union is offered almost exclusively in the form of goods and services. They are based on bilateral agreements. With some exceptions, the credits are given for the construction of specific projects. Soviet aid is 100 per cent in loan form and 100 per cent project-oriented. The Soviet aid has come to the basic sectors of our economy, particularly heavy industries. Due to Soviet aid, India's industrial face has changed today and its public sector has become the most important sector of our economic activity. The Soviet aid is 100 per cent in the public sector.

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512. Dutt, Kalyan. Significance of Soviet Aid in India's Industrial Development Programme. *Soviet Review*, 5 September 1973, pp 36-42.

The Soviet offer to set up heavy industries in India found a warm response among the patriotic Indian people who saw in it the only way to break imperialist strangleholds. The Government of India also embarked on a bold plan for industrialisation, giving priority to the heavy industries. It was realised that such a programme could not but assign a leading

role to the public sector. Hence, by the beginning of the Third Plan, there were 16 government projects in the heavy industry sector. Of these sixteen, eight were built with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Of the twenty-two new projects, built in the Third Plan, twelve were undertaken with the assistance of these countries. The Soviet-aided projects now produce 30 per cent of India's 60 per cent oil, 30 per cent of oil products, 20 per cent of electricity, 60 per cent of electrical equipment and 85 per cent of heavy machinery.

The significance of Soviet aid lies not merely in the easy terms of credit, although that by itself is an important factor. The distinctive feature of this aid is the sincerity with which the Soviet Government helps to build up the basic sector of our economy. No imperialist power has ever sought to build up the machine-making sector of a developing country. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries had already demonstrated that building up heavy industries in the initial stage of planning is the surest way to achieve self-reliance and rapid economic growth. India has adopted the same approach, thanks to the assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

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514. Gandhi, G.N. Soviet Help in India's Industrialization *Patriot*, 8 November, 1970, p 2.

The Soviet Union today is associated with more than 80 projects in India, including two steel plants together capable of producing over 7 million tonnes of steel per annum; Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi with 80,000 tonnes capacity in manufacturing equipment that can meet the major needs of the one million ton capacity steel plant; the oil industry from the exploration stage; according to Soviet experts, ultimately 250 million tonnes of crude will be available as against 4 lakhs tonnes at the time of Independence and 6 million tonnes at present; 13 power plants-thermal and hydel—capable of generating 2,900 MW electricity with scope for expansion, and the biggest Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Hardwar capable of adding 3,200 MW capacity a year through turbines and motors. The last is helping India to attain self-sufficiency in the vital field of power production. Mining projects, pharmaceuticals, instrumentation, etc., are other vital areas in which the Soviet

Union is helping India attain early self-sufficiency. The Russians are also associated with smaller though important projects like IIT, Bombay ; Agricultural Farm ; Health services, etc.

Besides the growth in industrial production and the self-confidence generated thereby, the Soviets have also helped us in creating a large cadre of technologists in the vital fields mentioned above. Today we are capable of designing, manufacturing, erecting and running steel plants and heavy machine building plants, exploring and producing oil etc. This has been made possible by the intensive training given to Indians both in Russia and in India.

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- 517. Industrialisation Aid Biggest Soviet Contribution. *Patriot*, 16 January, 1974.
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530. Yelutin, V.P. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Education. *Soviet Review*, 15 August, 1974, pp 14-16.

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536. Litvinova, Margarita. Indian Students in Tashkent. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976.
537. Lusternik, E.Y. Leningrad University's Contacts with India. *Soviet Review*, 1 September, 1970, pp 27-39.
- The last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the

19th were crucial periods in India's history. The country was being conquered, territorially and politically, by the East India Company. Simultaneously, India was being enslaved economically and ideologically. The colonial authorities embarked on the road of isolating India from her neighbours, particularly from Russia. Although this isolation was not complete, conditions for direct contacts between India and Russia were highly unsavourable. Cultural exchange between the two countries was sporadic and was undertaken on a personal basis. Even then, that period saw the formation of the Russian School of Indology and its gradual development into a special branch of science, which was a major prerequisite for the further development of contacts between the two countries. The main branch of Indology at that time was Sanskritology. The Petersburg University was making a substantial contribution in this field.

The systematic training of Indologists was of great importance for the future development of Russian-Indian cultural contacts. Indologists, most of whom had graduated from the Petersburg University, soon came to play a prominent role in establishing and strengthening direct contacts between the scholars of the two countries.

The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed some progress in the development of direct economic relations between Russia and India. Scientific and cultural contacts were developed at a faster rate. Scientific and cultural exchange with India centred largely in the Academy of Sciences with its affiliated institutions and the Petersburg University.

In the 1880s interest in India spread beyond the Oriental and History and Philology Faculties, as witnessed by the fact that the programme of a University function, held on February 8, 1884, included a speech on the subject, "The Study of India at Russian Universities," the speaker being Professor Minayev.

This heightened interest in India on the part of some natural science chairs is to be attributed largely to the growing scope of research, the emergence of new trends. The economic development of post-reform Russia gave rise to the need of finding solutions to a number of scientific problems.

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545. Shankar Narain. Timely Soviet Order for HMBP. *Soviet Land*, No. 20, October, 1976.

The Soviet order for 30,000 tonnes of metallurgical equipment in 1976 placed with the Heavy Engineering Corporation of India under a protocol signed recently is timely and of great importance for its heavy engineering industry. The order, spread over the period 1977-1980, is the biggest the HEC has ever received.

Under the present protocol the HEC would supply complete sets of coke-oven batteries, separate units of continuous steel casting machines, complete sets of units for casting steel, separate units of rolling equipment and electrical cranes.

To the HEC itself, the Soviet order is highly significant in view of its efforts to raise utilisation of its full capacity at the various plants. This problem was raised at the third meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission when major decisions were taken to strengthen the Heavy Machine Building Plant (HMBP) at Ranchi, which was built with Soviet assistance. The USSR agreed at the meeting to supply 7,500 tonnes of components for many of the HMBP equipment as also to examine the needs of the plants for the year 1977. It was also decided to examine the requirements of spaces for maintenance of the plant and equipment. Equally important was the decision to provide training facilities for senior cadres of the HMBP in the various sophisticated lines of design and engineering establishments in the USSR.

Foreign Policy

GENERAL

546. Anand, Jagjit Singh. *Soviet Union in World Affairs*. New Delhi, Sterling, 1977, pp. 96.

In the period between the 24th and 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, relations between the developing countries and the USSR have been further strengthened and raised to a higher level. The political content of these relations has grown richer. A typical example is the relationship between India and the Soviet Union. The two countries are bound together by a long-term Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Large scale, diversified and intimate economic and trade relations have developed between them. And, as Leonid Brezhnev said, speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort in New Delhi in 1973, "Friendship and cooperation with India is part and parcel of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union." Reverting to the same theme in his Report to the 25th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev reiterated that "we attach special importance to friendship with that great country."

For the developing countries, including India, the importance of this friendship is no less great. For despite the historic achievements of the past five years, despite the successes of the national liberation movement and the considerable imperialism, neo-colonialism and reaction have not yet given up their attempts to reverse the course of history. These forces continue to pose a grave threat to the developing countries. In order to successfully solve the complicated problems faced by the developing countries it is necessary that lasting peace be established. This underlines the importance of the Soviet proposal on ensuring security in Asia through collective efforts.

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548. Attar Chand. India's Foreign Policy, 1947-1974. *Young Indian*, Independence Special, 1974, pp 113-119.

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550. Bondarevsky, G.L. India and Early Years of Soviet

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The world conference on disarmament, which was held in Helsinki in September of 1976, was a powerful demonstration of the world opinion in favour of halting the arms race and of disarmament. As a member of the Indian delegation to this conference, what impressed me most was that people belonging to different political parties and walks of life unanimously came to the conclusion that political *détente* must be followed by military *détente*. They were of the opinion that unless the arms race is halted and unless the world moves in the direction of disarmament, it would be difficult to even sustain the political *détente* which has been achieved, not to speak of deepening it and making it irreversible. It is because of this that the question of disarmament has assumed great urgency and significance.

The question of disarmament in relation to the problem of the developing countries was also discussed at great length at the conference. All those who spoke fully endorsed the stand of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, that disarmament would greatly promote the development of the newly-independent countries. Basing themselves on their experience delegates from many of the developing countries pointed out that the arms race stood in the way not only of the further advance of their countries, but also impeded the consolidation of political independence and the achievement of self-reliance and

economic independence.

The question of the establishment of a new international economic order naturally received special attention at the Budapest meet. It was felt that unless the old relations obtaining between the developing countries and the Western capitalist countries are restructured on an equal and democratic basis, the newly-independent countries will always be handicapped in the implementation of measures aimed at their development.

Self-reliance and economic independence remain the objectives of most of the developing countries. In the achievement of these objectives the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are rendering them invaluable assistance. This was widely acclaimed at the conference by the participants from all countries.

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571. Nizami, Taufiq Ahmad. Super Powers. In *Communist Party and India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi, Associated Publishing House, 1971, pp 75-83.
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The international impact of the October Revolution in Russia remains a matter of great importance to political leaders, statesmen as well as scholars of the Third World. In historical terms, the October Revolution signifies the collapse of a feudal-capitalist order in Russia to be replaced by a socialist order. The struggle to build socialism in the Soviet Union, on the other hand, had a direct bearing on the working-class movements in the developed capitalist world as well as on the struggle of the oppressed peoples in the colonial regions. The link, therefore, between socialism, proletarian internationalism and the anti-colonial movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America should be noted for an understanding of the impact of the October Revolution.

For the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the fact that their anti-colonial nationalist movements received powerful support from the Soviet Union was itself a matter of great importance. Had they not received such support, colonial

powers might not have wound up their empires so early from different parts of the world.

Today, the Third World countries are engaged in building up the material basis of their societies on lines which will provide maximum benefits to their people. In such a situation, they are committed to the maintenance of peace and overall disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. It is here again that one finds a close identity of interests between the Soviet Union and these countries. The fact that we do not want outside military conflict to engulf our independence is appreciated as well as backed by the Soviet leaders.

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The successful outcome of the friendly relations between India and the USSR is a source of immense pleasure to all of us in India.

The relationship between India and the USSR is not a formal, diplomatic relationship. We have diplomatic relations with many countries and the USSR, too, has diplomatic relations with almost all countries of the world. But there is something in the relationship between India and the USSR which goes beyond the normal and usual diplomatic relationship. This consists in complete understanding by one country of the essential problems faced by the other. Having established such an understanding, a constant and consistent effort is made by both sides not only to appreciate these problems but to do something concrete in the tackling and solution of these problems. It is this joint endeavour, this joint effort, which has cemented the friendship between our two countries.

It is not only in the economic field that we have an all-embracing, comprehensive collaboration. In the cultural field, in the technological field, whenever we have been faced with any problems of science or technology in which we found difficulties

in getting the requisite know-how from other countries, we have never had a 'no' from the Soviet Union.

Let us take our cooperation in the political field. In the international community there were some who had become jealous of India becoming free and trying to adopt postures which were not to the liking of those who thought that they could induct their own ideas into our thinking, and we were pressurised in the international forum on certain issues critical for us. On these occasions it was the Soviet representative who took a principled stand and that stand helped us to counter the efforts of other countries to pressurise us. This we can never forget and this is a happy chapter in our relationship.

620. We Are with You in Quest for Peace—Mrs Indira Gandhi. *Soviet Review*, 21 June, 1976, pp 29-31.

Gandhi, M.K.

621. Fisher, Louis. *Gandhi and Stalin*. Delhi, 1962.
622. Komarov, E. Mahatma Gandhi and Russia. *Soviet Review*, 11 October, 1973, pp 41-43.
623. Komarov, E. Mahatma Gandhi and Russia. *Soviet Review*, 7 October, 1976, pp 37-38.
624. Litman, A.D. Gandhiji Loved Russians and Loved by Them. *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, 1 October, 1967, p 4.
625. Litman, A.D. Soviet Assessment of Gandhiji's Role and Work. *United Asia*, September-October, 1971, pp 288-290.
626. Mehta, Usha. Gandhi, Tolstoy and Ruskin. *National Herald Magazine*, 9 November, 1969, p 5.
627. Poppe, N. Soviet View on Gandhi. *Studies on the Soviet Union*, 1 January, 1963, pp 3-11.
628. Ray, Hemen. Gandhiji Through Russian Eyes. *United Asia*, July-August, 1971, pp 240-44.
629. Shifman, Alexander. Tolstoy's Ties with Gandhi. *Hindustan Times Evening News*, 30 July, 1969, p 7.
630. Vafa A.H. Soviet Scholars on Mahatma Gandhi. *Soviet Land*, August, 1969, p 12.

Mahatma Gandhi's views and activities have long been an object of study in the USSR. Articles and informative materials devoted to him started appearing in Soviet magazines since the '20s. The role and significance of Gandhi's outlook were also the subject of fundamental studies and research appearing in special collections of works on oriental problems. A.D. Litman's

work, *Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophical Views*, printed in *The Socio Political and Philosophical Thought of India*, a collection of works prepared by the Indian section of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia and published in 1962, can be cited as an example. In his work Litman reveals the ideological sources of Gandhi's outlook, the nature of his philosophy, his concepts of truth, the characteristic features of his philosophical method, his interpretation of the principles of *ahimsa*, and his ethical views in general. The scholar points out: "The world outlook of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is a brilliant page in the history of the philosophical and socio-political thought...the comprehensive scientific Marxist analysis of M.K. Gandhi's world outlook is not only of great theoretical importance, it has certain practical significance as well, inasmuch as the correct understanding of the historic role and the objective content of Gandhism helps to comprehend more profoundly and estimate realistically various phenomena of the political and spiritual life of modern India." (page 131) Indian scholars are familiar, with this work of Litman because its full translation, appeared in Vol. 30, No. 1-2 (1964) and No. 3-4 (1965) of *The Visrabharati Quarterly* published in Santiniketan.

The studies of Gandhi's philosophy and practical activities have been noticeably intensified during the last few years. New works on him have appeared. In addition to the already mentioned works by A.D. Litman, mention should also be made of the works by E.N. Komarov, O. V. Martyshin, Y.D. Kartsov, devoted, mainly, to the analysis of various aspects of his activities.

- 631. Vibhakar, Jagdish. *Gandhi Through Soviet Eyes, 1920-1929. National Herald*, 1 February 1976, pp 9-10.
- 632. Shirokov G.K. *Indology in the USSR. Soviet Review Supplement*, 21 April, 1977, pp 49-52.

Indology

- 633. Kotovsky, G. *Indology in the USSR. Soviet Review*, 27 May, 1976, pp 12-14.
- 634. Works of Soviet Indologists. *A Brief Review. Topic*, March, 1964, pp 15-17.

Instrumentation

- 635. Kaushik, Shiv Kumar. *Six Years of Kota Instrumentation Plant. Soviet Land*, September, 1974, p 12 & 37.

636. Swaroop, D. Success Story of Instrumentation Ltd. *National Herald*, 13 November, 1976, p 11.

In view of the importance of precision measurement and control instruments, which make possible the efficient functioning and control of major enterprises like power generation, production of steel, machine tools and fertilisers, oil-refining, etc., it was imperative for India to have its own instrument-making industry. As the country lacked the necessary expertise and capability to design, fabricate and erect process plants, Soviet cooperation was sought.

It was thus that the Instrumentation Ltd., a public sector cooperation, was set up. It runs the Precision Instruments Plant at Kota, Rajasthan, built with the technical collaboration of the USSR. To start with, the plant was intended to manufacture some types of precision and control instruments for the process industries. Later, its scope was expanded to include the supply of the entire range of instruments "on a turn-key basis." The plant has achieved its goal of self-reliance in the field of instruments for the process industries and has also been able to enter the foreign market in a significant way.

The provision of turn-key instrumentation schemes to thermal and steel plants was considered to have the best potential in the first phase, and as such this area was initially chosen for developing technical competence.

Eight major items with over 60 variants were subsequently added to the product range and competence was developed in systems engineering and design, installation and commissioning of instruments at project sites.

Language

RUSSIAN

637. Dharm Vir. Growing Interest in Russian Language. *Clarity*, 29 November, 1975, p 3.
638. Pavanam. Russian Language Classes at Trivandrum. *Youth Review*, 4 May, 1974.
639. Russian Most Popular. *National Herald*, 14 September, 1976.
640. Russian—Second Most Popular Foreign Language in India. *Sajit*, November, 1976, p 16.

After English, Russian is now the most popular foreign

language in India. There are more than 50 universities and institutes in India offering various types of courses in the Russian language. Besides this, about 50 branches of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, spread all over the country, have been organising evening classes for the study of the Russian language. In these universities, institutes and schools run by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, thousands of Indians are learning Russian on part-time basis.

Full-time courses in the Russian language and literature are at present conducted at the Russian Studies Centre of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi and the Central Institute of English and Foreign Language, Hyderabad.

The Soviet institutes and scholars have been helping Indian universities and institutions teaching Russian. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries a number of Indian scholars visit the USSR every year to study the Russian language and literature and Soviet teachers come to India to help in the teaching of Russian in various Indian universities and institutes. With the development of closer cooperation in scientific and technological fields between the two countries, India will need more and more scientists, translators and interpreters with knowledge of the Russian language.

641. Works of Kerala Writers in Russian. *Soviet Review*, 22 May, 1975, p 33.

TAMIL

642. Radhakrishnamurthy, R. Expanding Tamil Publication Programme in the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 29 October, 1973, pp 5-7.

Lenin, V.I.

643. Desai, Narayan. Lenin and India. *Soviet Review*, 21 April, 1977, pp 15-16.
644. Gupta, Anand. Ed. *India and Lenin*, New Delhi, 1960.
645. Haithcox, John, Roy. Lenin Debate on Colonial Policy: A New Interpretation. *Journal of Asian Studies*, November, 1963, pp 93-101.
646. Komarov, E. Lenin and the Liberation Struggle in India. *Soviet Review*, 25 April, 1973, pp 56-58.

V. I. Lenin was the first to see, as early as the beginning of the 20th century, the emerging national liberation movement

in the East as a new potent force of the world revolutionary process. Therefore, it is quite natural that India, a great Asian country with its ancient culture and unusual diversity of social conditions, a country which had become one of the first victims of colonialism and one of the first to rise in struggle against the imperialist yoke, should have attracted Lenin's attention. He studied several works on the economic and political situation in India, and followed the development of the national-liberation struggle. He was well informed on Indian philosophy. But, Lenin's statements on India are not very numerous. Apparently, unable to make a special study of India, Lenin, with his characteristic modesty and feeling of responsibility, refrained from passing more comprehensive judgements. Yet, his few statements about India are distinguished by their depth, precision and, as always characteristic of Lenin, by historical foresight.

He mercilessly exposed the colonial regime in India. He stressed that colonial enslavement was the cause of the country's economic backwardness and the abysmal poverty of her people "There is no end to the acts of violence and plunder which goes under the name of the British system of government in India. Nowhere in the world with the exception, of course, of Russia, will you find such abject mass poverty, such chronic starvation among the people," wrote Lenin in 1908. He bluntly pointed out in 1916 that "Britain stifles industrialisation" in India.

647. Kormarov, E. Lenin and India's Freedom struggle. *Soviet Review*, 22 April, 1975, pp 6-8.
648. Lenin and India. *Soviet Review*, 12 May, 1970, pp 3-17.
649. Litman, A.D. Lenin and India. *New Age*, 24 April, 1977, p 15.
650. Litman, A.D. Lenin and India. *National Herald*, 21 April, 1974, p 5.
651. Mehrotra, O.P. Lenin and India's Struggle for Freedom. *Soviet Review*, 25 July, 1972, pp 19-22.
652. Menon, K.P.S. Lenin Through Indian Eyes. Delhi, Vikas, 1970 pp. 80. Book Review : Lenin and India. In *Soviet Review*, 29 September, 1970, pp 61-63.
653. Menon, M.N.N. India and Lenin. *Mainstream*, 25 October, 1969, pp 13-19.

Lenin makes extensive references to India in his book on imperialism, published in 1917. This, by the way, also throws light on his vast reading of source material, both Indian and

foreign.

Lenin's interest in India continued after the 1917 Revolution. His first reference of this period shows his keen awareness of the developments in India. In India, too, the pace of the freedom movement was quickening.

On 20 May, 1920, Lenin wrote a message in *Pravda* which stated that the working masses of Russia were following with unflagging attention the awakening of the Indian workers and peasants. At the 1920 Congress of the Communist International Lenin took a major part in the discussion on the colonial question. In fact, he asked M.N. Roy to prepare the Supplementary Theses on the colonial question for discussion at the conference. Roy wrote: "I had the rare privilege of being treated as an equal by a great man who proved his greatness by doing so."

654. Mitrokhin, Leonid. Lenin : A Friend of the Eastern Peoples. *Soviet Review*, 18 April, 1972, pp 32-34.

Lenin worked out a harmonious scientific programme for the liberation of the oppressed peoples in the colonial world after analysing in detail the enormous historical, political and economic material pertaining directly to the East. Lenin carefully studied the specific social and economic conditions, the cultural and historical traditions and the ideological trends in the Asian countries and maintained personal friendship and correspondence with a number of outstanding leaders of the working-class and communist movement in the East.

India held a special place in Lenin's study of the problems related to the national liberation movement. Being the largest colony at the time, it particularly attracted the attention of Lenin who was then engaged in elaborating the theory of imperialism, the strategy and tactics of the working-class struggle, the national-colonial and other problems of the revolutionary theory.

Lenin's ideas greatly influenced the leaders of the national liberation movement in the East who often openly acknowledged the scientific correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideology, noting that it gives a scientifically founded picture of the world and shows realistic ways of ending the exploitation of man by man. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in his book *The Discovery of India* that the study of Marx and Lenin had a great impact on his mind and helped him to see history and modern life in a new light.

655. Persits, M. Transition of Indian National Revolutionaries to Marxism-Leninism. *Soviet Review*, 16 May, 1974, pp 25-32.

Hundreds of Indians, who were searching for the most effective methods in the struggle against British colonial rule, for the liberation of their country, came to Soviet Russia in 1918-21, mainly to Soviet Central Asia. Among them were participants in the Khilafat movement which had at that time drawn into its fold the entire Muslim population of India, many representatives of India, many representatives of the left, radical wing of the national liberation movement, and, finally representatives of that section of the Indian revolutionary democrats which had either already gone over to Marxist positions or was just beginning to turn to Marxism. Those representing this last group began to arrive in the Soviet Republic only in the second half of 1920. Thus, it was not so much the social aspects of the Great October Socialist Revolution—its communist ideals—that influenced India at that time as its democratic aspects. Even the most progressive sections in India, the Indian national-revolutionaries, both those within the country and those in emigration, were attracted by the October Revolution, above all, by the fact that it had proclaimed the right of nations to self-determination and had liberated the colonial peoples of the Russian empire from the yoke of Tsarism, thereby showing to the other Eastern peoples the way to national independence.

656. Saha, Panchanan. Lenin in Bengali Press. *Mainstream*, 25 November, 1967, pp 21-22.

657. Sehanohis, C. Book List prepared for Lenin by an Indian Revolutionary (Abdur Rauf). *Soviet Review*, 18 April, 1972, p 35.

It is well known how Lenin was deeply interested in India and specially in the Indian national liberation movement. His great interest was expressed in his innumerable writings, in his keeping contact with early Indian revolutionaries and in his attempt to find true facts about India. The photo-copy of the book list given on the next page is a vivid example of the same.

Lenin requested the famous Indian revolutionary Abdur Rauf Peshawari on 14 February, 1921, to prepare for him a list of books on India which would help him to have a correct idea about the Indian freedom movement. Abdur Rauf prepared the list and submitted it to Lenin on 16 February. Lenin having got the list remarked on it "excellent" in Russian on the

very next day. Lenin asked Krassin, the then Soviet Trade Representative in London, to procure the books. Abdur Rauf pointed out in a short note that many of the books would not be available in London and might be procured from Calcutta.

However, Lenin procured many of the books as is seen from Lenin's own library in the Kremlin.

658. Senhanavis, Chinmohan. *Lenin and India*, Calcutta, 1969.
659. Srivastava, N.M.P. Lenin and the Indian Revolutionaries. *United Asia*, September-October 1971, pp. 311-20.
660. Vibhakar, Jagdish. Lenin and India. *Soviet Review*, 18 April, 1974, pp 37-38.

Liberation Movements

661. Budhraj, V.S. National Movement in Asia and Soviet Policy, 1917-22. *Studies on the Soviet Union*, 2 (4) 1963, pp 3-10.
662. Chattopadhyay, Goutam. Russian Revolution and Bengal's Liberation Movement. *Mainstream*, 4 November, 1967, pp 19-21.

Bengal, which was one of the classic homes of militant anti-imperialism, was profoundly stirred. As early as 1919, the influential monthly, *Modern Review*, Calcutta, wrote :

"It is refreshing to turn from the chorus of abuses and misrepresentation directed against Russian Soviets by the capitalist press to the illuminating sketch of the framework of the Soviet State . . . we are at last given an insight into the mighty efforts of the Revolutionary Russia to organise herself and work out her communistic ideals . . . in fact the Bolshevik is striving to make Russia better and nobler than anything she has ever been." (*Modern Review*, Calcutta, June, 1919).

A couple of years later, early in 1921, the influential Bengali weekly *Bijoli*, run by Barindranath Ghosh, the noted revolutionary belonging to the Jugantar Party and his friends, declared in a forthright manner :

"Bolshevik Russia has ended all inequality based on wealth . . . Previously three out of every four persons had no education in Russia, now there is hardly anyone who is not educated. Peasants, factory workers, men, women—everybody is trying to acquire knowledge. This is how real men are made."

663. Komarov, E.N. India's Freedom Movement and the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 29 August, 1972, pp 25-43.

664. Komarov, E.N. Soviet Union's Influence on India's National Liberation Movement. *Soviet Land*, November, 1973, pp 36-37.

The emergence of the world's first socialist state, and later, of the world socialist system was the main factor that weakened imperialism and created favourable international conditions for the winning of national freedom by the peoples of the former colonies and dependent countries. It is well known that, guided by Lenin's principles, the Soviet Union has been giving diverse support to their liberation struggle.

The first Russian revolution of 1905-1907, and then, to an incomparably greater degree, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the achievements of socialism in the USSR had a stimulating impact on the development of the national-liberation movement. This impact considerably promoted the growth of forces necessary for the achievement of national freedom and for social progress.

At the turn of the 20th century, the attention of the leaders and participants of the Indian national movement was naturally attracted by Russia, where an unheard of social revolution was ripening in the course of struggle against colonial rule, which was reflected in the events of 1905-1907.

The struggle against the Tsarist autocracy, for emancipation of Russia was referred to at the session of the Indian National Congress in 1906 by its president Dadabhai Naoroji, when he demanded self-government for India. Bal Gangadhar Tilak in his speeches in 1906 talked of the "Russian methods of political agitation." Some Indian patriots in 1906 already thought of going to Russia to study "revolutionary methods" there.

665. Persits, M. Formation of the Indian Revolutionary Committee. *Soviet Review*, 26 June, 1974, pp 21-28.
666. Persits, M. Indian National-Revolutionaries' Road to Marxism. *Soviet Review*, 4 July 1974, pp 37-43.
667. Raikov, A.V. First Contacts Between Indian Revolutionaries and Bolsheviks. *Soviet Review*, 5 December, 1972, pp 43-47.
668. Raikov, A.V. Indian Revolutionary Bhupendra Nath Dutta. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976, p 31.
669. Sinha, P.B. *Indian National Liberation Movement and Russia, 1905-1907*. New Delhi, Sterling, 1975, pp 336.
670. Suchkov, I. New Light on Old Indian Revolutionary (Virendranath Chattopadhyaya). *Soviet Land*, January,

1970, pp 14-15.

671. Usmani, Shaukat. *Historic Trips of a Revolutionary : Sojourn in the Soviet Union.* New Delhi, Sterling, 1977, pp 148.

During World War I many Indian revolutionaries and even some sections of the masses had pinned their hopes for the liberation of the country on the defeat of British imperialism at the hands of Kaiser Germany. However, with the defeat of Germany their eyes turned towards Soviet Russia which they considered to be an enemy of British imperialism. With the victories of the Red Army, many leaders of the Indian revolutionary movement were becoming interested in Soviet Russia. Even school children read accounts of the success of the October Revolution, and followed the Red Army's victories over the armies led by counter-revolutionary generals like Kolchak, Yudenich, and Denikin, all allied with the interventionists of the West under the leadership of British imperialism—then the strongest enemy of all revolutionary movements.

My first travels outside India emanated from a desire to fight side by side with the heroic Red Army. The news about the Great October Revolution and its glorious victories had penetrated the British-laid barriers and had fired the imagination of the younger generation, the revolutionaries and all anti-British elements, and had aroused in them a feeling of solidarity with the Russian Revolution. The pro-nationalist Indian vernacular press reverberated with the successes of the army of workers, peasants and of the entire freedom-loving peoples of the territory extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea and from the Arctic Ocean to the borders of Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. It was at this time that Lenin's famous words that revolutionary Russia would help all the colonial and downtrodden peoples resounded through the world.

It was in early 1920 that about thirty-six thousand Indians left their homes and hearths to be integrated into any army in order to form a fighting unit to liberate their country from British rule. But unfortunately they were not allowed by the then Afghan Government to proceed to Soviet Russia.

In order to continue my revolutionary activities in India, I had gone underground but was arrested on 9 May, 1923. Prior to that, I had made one more short trip to Iran to deliver a report to the Communist International. The report went through the hands of our old Tashkent friend, Comrade Tambakov (then

known in Iran as Tampakov). He was the Soviet Consul-General in Shiraz.

The Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case had given us (S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad, Nalini Gupta and myself) some measure of fame and the Kanpur revolutionaries and left-wing Congressmen were kind enough to help me settle down in that city after my release from prison on 26 August, 1927. This brought me in direct contact with some comrades in the Hindustan Republican Army Association (HRAA) who were thrilled with my narration of our experiences in the Soviet Union during 1920-21.

Literature

GENERAL

672. Anand, Mulk Raj. Emergence of Humanism in Contemporary India and Soviet Literature. In *Unity in Diversity*. Ed. by Litto Ghosh and Kartar Singh. New Delhi, 1977, pp 201-205.
673. Darshan Singh. Indian Literature Captures Interest of Russians. *University Times*, 1 October, 1954, p 3.
674. Drobishev, M.A. Indian Literature and Arts in the USSR. *Soviet Review*, 1 March, 1969, pp 32-40.

Soviet scholars attach tremendous importance to the enormous cultural heritage of the great Indian people in particular, to the invaluable treasures of Indian literature and arts.

Since the last five decades, the "enormous project" has borne tangible results. In the period from 1918 through 1967 over 500 books of about 70 Indian writers were published in the Soviet Union. Translated into 32 languages of our country they sold nearly 25 million copies. Translations of Indian books have been published in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Dushanbe, Kiev, Tbilisi, Riga and many other cities of the USSR. In this work very valuable contribution has been made by the State Fiction Publishers, "Progress" Publishers and the Central Department of Oriental Literature of the Nauka Publishers, and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The importance of the extensive work in the field of translation of Indian literature can hardly be overestimated because of its contribution to the cause of international cultural exchange in general, to the cause of furthering friendship and understanding

between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union in particular. A scientific basis for this work is provided by its organic extension—philological and literary research done by Soviet Indologists. Of course, their works possess an independent value, carry scientific weight and exercise social influence.

Soviet research in Indian literature, carried on in many cities and republics of the country, is conducted in close cooperation with Indian scholars. Personal contacts, joint works, participation in national and international conferences, congresses and seminars, exchange of lectures—these are the good traditions in this field.

Soviet scholars believe that their studies in Indian culture, art and literature promote the cause of world cultural exchange and help to consolidate friendship between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

- 675. Machwe, Prabhakar. Common Heritage of Indo-Soviet Literature. *Socialist India*, 10 November, 1973, p 37 & 40.
- 676. Soviets Keen on Indian Literature. *National Herald*, 3 January 1975, p 6.
- 677. Zaheer, Sajjad. India-USSR : Closer Than Ever. *Soviet Review*, 18 July, 1972, pp 38-39.

CHATURVEDI, BANARSI DAS

- 678. Chelyshev, Y.P. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi : Patriot, Democrat, Internationalists. *Soviet Land*, March, 1974, p 31 & 36. *Soviet Review*, 21 February, 1974, pp 39-43.

It was in the Shantiniketan library that Banarsi Das Chaturvedi came for the first time in touch with Russian classical literature, which by its socially realistic and profoundly popular character strongly influenced the young Indian writer.

He retained through the years his love for Tolstoy, Turgenev, Chekhov. The Russian masters with their progressive social views and close ties with the liberation movement in Russia inspired many Indian writers who took part in the national-liberation movement. That is the reason why Banarsi Das Chaturvedi became an active propagandist and popularist of Russian classical literature.

Speaking at the Third Congress of Soviet writers, he said that in his youth he was a "passionate admirer of Tolstoy". But it must be noted that he never shared the views of those who regarded Tolstoy as a prophet of non-resistance, moral self-

perfection and Christian humility. What he likes most in the great Russian writer is his powerful critical realism, great moral strength and staunchness expressed in his ardent protest against the enslavement and humiliation of man, his wrathful exposure of social evils.

When speaking of Tolstoy's contacts with Mahatma Gandhi and of his correspondence with Indians, Banarsi Das Chaturvedi stresses above all Tolstoy's interest in, and sympathy with, the liberation struggle of the Indian people.

"I am proud that I was the first in India to translate Turgenev's works into Hindi and to publish them in the *Vishal Bharat*", writes he. He tells us how in 1920 in the Shantiniketan library he found Turgenev's novel *Smoke*, and acquainted himself with the great Russian writer.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, SARATCHANDRA

679. Strizhevskaya, L. Why I Admire the Works of Saratchandra Chaitopadhyaya. *Soviet Land*, August, 1972, p 31.

GHALIB, MIRZA

680. Aliyev, Ghazansar. Study of Ghalib's Works in USSR. *Soviet Review*, 25 February, 1969, pp 51-56.

The works of Ghalib, the great poet of India and Pakistan, were always popular in Central Asia, whose cultural and literary contacts with India date from times immemorial and where the influence of classic Persian culture was widespread. This is demonstrated by the numerous editions of the poet's works now preserved in the libraries of Dushanbe, Tashkent and other large cities of Central Asia.

This refers to the works Ghalib wrote in Persian. As regards his Urdu poems, the interest displayed in them by the peoples of Central Asia can be seen from the Urdu manuscripts copied during the period of the former Bokhara Khanate and which now form a part of the rich collection of manuscripts of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.

It is probably that the wide popularity enjoyed by the works of another Indian poet who wrote in Persian—the famous Bedil, paved the way for the appreciation of Ghalib's Persian poetry in Central Asia. Bedil's influence on Central Asian poetry

tended Ghalib's Persian works intelligible to the peoples of Central Asia. As to the influence of Bedil's style on the early works of Ghalib, there is hardly any doubt about it now.

The first Soviet attempt to analyse Ghalib's works was aroused by the new tasks set before it by the very development of the national-liberation movement of the Eastern peoples following the victory of the October Socialist Revolution.

681. Ghafurov, B. Ghalib in the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 25 February, 1969, p. 3.

Indian culture rates among the greatest achievements of mankind. From the most ancient times it has been producing a tremendous impact on the life of individual men and of whole peoples, on their inner world. The high appreciation of the inner world of man, fervent striving for moral perfection, untiring preaching of love for peace and wisdom, profound awareness of the part played by nature in human life—all these features of Indian thought secured it a unique place in world culture.

Russian Orientalists of world fame—V.P. Vasilev, I.P. Miashev, S.F. Oldenburg, F.S. Sheheratzky, Yu.N. Roerich devoted their whole lives and great creative talents to the study of Indian culture.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution Soviet scholars gave our Indology a fresh start. Thanks to their works millions of readers in our country can now read the Mahabharata, the Upanishads, the Arthashastra, the Dhammapada, works by Kalidasa, Tulsidas, Kahlil, books by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Rabindranath Tagore and other prominent figures of Indian culture.

Central Asia, indeed its cultural achievements were a source of inspiration to many poets, scholars and historians in India writing in Persian and Urdu, in subsequent centuries. A vivid manifestation of the interconnection between the Indian and Central Asian civilisations is found in the work of the great Ghalib.

In 1924 the first issue of the *Oriental Collections* published at the time comprised six *Ghazals* by Ghalib translated into Russian from Urdu by M. Klyagina Kondratieva. Those translations were marked by the desire to "keep as close as possible to the original". That was the first step of Soviet Indology in making a study of Ghalib's work.

GORKY, MAXIM

682. Acharya, Saroj. Maxim Gorky and Bengali Literature. In *Maxim Gorky*. Ed. by G.L. Kolokolov. Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968, pp 64-67.
683. Husain, Saiyed Ehtesham. Gorky and Urdu Literature. In *Maxim Gorky*. Ed. By G.L. Kolokolov. Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968, pp. 60-63.
684. Kolokolov, G.L. Ed. *Maxim Gorky: Centenary Celebrations in India*. New Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968. pp 100.
685. Modak, S.H. Gorky and Marathi Literature. In *Maxim Gorky*. Ed. by G.L. Kolokolov. Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968, pp 70-72.
686. Sekhon, Sant Singh. Gorky's Influence on Modern Punjabi Writing. In *Maxim Gorky*. Ed. by G.L. Kolokolov. Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968, pp 68-70.
687. Sharma, C.R. *Impact of Gorky on Indian Writers*. In *Maxim Gorky*. Ed. by G.L. Kolokolov; Delhi, Soviet Land Booklets, 1968. pp 20-21.

Maxim Gorky is one of the distinguished Russian authors who have influenced Indian writers. A great humanist and lover of freedom, Gorky's writings had a special appeal for writers in the '30s. The fact that Gorky is read and appreciated even today is clear from the several translations of his works available in most of the Indian languages.

Among the works of Gorky, special mention may be made of his well-known novel *Mother*. There are several Telugu writers who sincerely feel that this novel has brought a considerable change in their outlook. These writers, seeking change, found in *Mother* a new message. Gorky's realistic representation of the struggles and sorrows of the poor, in general, and of the working class in particular, has an impact on the younger generation of writers. K. Lingaraju, T. Venkataramayya and others were greatly influenced by *Mother*. Lingaraju translated this work (*Amma*) as early as 1932 when he was in jail; but his translation was published only in 1934, and it has seen several editions since then. It was perhaps the first translation in any Indian language. Recently, P. Rama Rao has brought out his own translation.

It is worthy of note that this great novel has been translated into Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and

other major Indian languages.

688. Smirnova, A. Gorky and India. *Soviet Land*, August 1974, p 35.
689. Vibhakar, Jagdish. Maxim Gorky's Life-Long Interest in India. *National Herald Magazine*, 18 April, 1976, pp 9-10

PUSHKIN, ALEKSANDR

690. Belkin, D. Had Pushkin Read Kalidasa's *Shakuntala*? *Soviet Land*, June, 1974, pp 33-34.

Among the possible literary sources of Aleksandr Pushkin's *The Mermaid* which remained unfinished, specialists in Pushkin's works mention an oriental literary creation which seems to be none other than Kalidasa's *Shakuntala*.

Both in Pushkin's drama and Kalidasa's play the action develops in a real and an imaginary world, and the thin border line seems to merge and blur into one another. Realism merges into fantasy and vice versa.

In *Shakuntala* the action begins with the news that the sage Kanya, the head of the *Ashram*, has gone out to a sacred place to perform certain rites in order to ward off evil influence of planets threatening his foster-daughter Shakuntala. In Pushkin's play the Miller opens *The Mermaid* with a monologue of belated advice, which is full of anxiety for his daughter's future; the old man foresees the impending danger.

Between the first scene of *The Mermaid* and the last, "seven long years" pass. In *Shakuntala* "all the Seven Acts take seven years." Both plays stress the observance of traditions and rituals. While in the Indian drama the courtiers, the jester and Shakuntala's girl-friends are upset by a breach of a traditional ceremony, in *The Mermaid*, the go-between and the best man are upset by the song that has nothing to do with the wedding ceremony.

RAMAYANA

691. Freidkin, Lev. "Ramayana". Produced by a Tajik Theatre. *Youth Review*, 2 April, 1977, p 1, 4-5.
692. Savitskaya, T. Russian Ramayana on the Indian Stage. *Moscow News*, 18 January, 1975, p 8.
693. Tripathi, Virendra. Ramayana: Highly Popular in

USSR. *Soyit*, January, 1976, pp 29-31.

SANSKRIT

694. Ehrenburg, Ilya. Sanskrit Classics in Soviet Russia. *Motherland*, 14 May, 1972, p 5.

TAGORE, RABINDRANATH

695. Documents Connected with Tagore's Visit to the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 11 May, 1971, pp 43-53.
696. Tagore is Dear to Both of Us. *Soviet Lond*, August, 1972, pp 29-30.
697. Tagore's Birth Anniversary Marked in Moscow. *Soviet Review*, 4 June, 1975, p 28.
698. Tovstych, Inessa. Rabindranath Tagore and the Russian Reader. *Contemporary*, January, 1967, pp 10-13.

The Russian reader first became acquainted with Rabindranath Tagore over fifty years ago. In 1913, a literary anthology *Sloro* (Word) published 21 poems from *Gitanjali*, and the short story *The Judge*, translated by Dioneo. (This was the pen-name of I.V. Shklovsky, at that time correspondent in London for *Russkie Vedomosti* and *Russkoye Bogatstvo*.) Between 1913 and 1916 all the works of Tagore available in English translations were published in Russian collections of poetry *Gitanjali*, *The Crescent Moon*, *The Gardener*, the plays *Chitrangada*, *The Raja*, *The Post-Office*, a cycle of lectures on philosophy *Sadhana*, and a collection of short stories *Glimpses of Bengali Life*. During those years some of Tagore's works were also translated into Georgian.

Translation of *Gitanjali* and the *Gardener* were very numerous. Amongst them the very best, conveying most superbly the spirit of the original, was the one by M. Pusheshaikov. It appeared under the editorship of Ivan Bunin.

Tagore's inspired and highly individual poetry was avidly read by the Russian intelligentsia. His great popularity was justified by the fact that two editions of his collected works appeared in the years 1914-1916, a six-volume edition was published by Valentin Portugalov and an eight-volume edition by *Sovremenniye Problemy Publishing Houses*.

The theme of "Tagore and the Soviet Union" is an

important branch of the Soviet "Tagoriana". No wonder Soviet scholars are deeply interested in the subject. Tagore was one of the first prominent cultural figures of the Orient to realise the great historical import of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. His book *Letter from Russia*, which gives a truthful account of the one single decade, played an important part in acquainting India and readers all over the world with what was going on in the USSR in those years. An article by Vera Novikova, "Rabindranath Tagore's visit to the Soviet Union", published in the *Symposium* of Leningrad University, 1960, sums up the immense material on Tagore's seventeen-day stay in the USSR carefully collected from archives and from Soviet and foreign press reports of the time.

In 1961, L. Gamayunov, a scholar specialising in the history of Russian-Indian and Soviet-Indian relations, together with Vladimir Vdovin and Z. Khlynina of the Central Archives, published a collection of documents and materials entitled, *Rabindranath Tagore, Friend of the Soviet Union*. It contains much on Tagore's visit to the USSR, verbatim reports of his meetings with Soviet public personalities, as well as his correspondence with various cultural institutions and individuals.

TAMIL

699. Dubyansky, Alexander. Tamil Literature in the Soviet Union. *National Herald Magazine*, 23 July, 1972, pp 1-11.

TIKHONOV, NIKOLAI

700. Vibhakar, Jagdish. Nikolai Tikhonov—Friend of India. *National Herald Magazine*, 31 October, 1976, p II.

TOLSTOY, COUNT LEO

701. Mikoyan, S.A. Leo Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi. *Soviet Review*, 1 March, 1969, pp 41-46.

The spiritual contact and exchange of ideas between Leo Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi give rise to diverse reflections and conclusions from those who study the development of their mutual understanding and their correspondence, for both were outstanding thinkers.

Gandhi's first letter to Leo Tolstoy was sent in early October, 1909. It was addressed to Yasnaya Polyana, situated some 130 miles south of Moscow, when Leo Tolstoy was already 81 years old, and famous all over the world as a writer and philosopher. Gandhi was deeply engaged in political activities in South Africa on behalf of the Indian settlers and the poor Africans.

Tolstoy mailed his answer to the Mahatma in the same month. This was the beginning of a fruitful correspondence between these two great men who, though divided by long distances, were close to each other in their views on many matters.

Tolstoy re-discovered for Gandhi what perhaps Gandhi had already read in Indian philosophy. But these ideas when seen through the eyes of Tolstoy acquired a new meaning and significance. This demonstrates the power of ideas, spanning centuries and distant places.

The historians of today have the advantage of hindsight. A study of the history of Russia shows that Lenin was right when he wrote that Tolstoy reflected the emotions of peasants so truly that he even showed the naivete of the peasants, their alienation from politics, their proneness to mysticism, their fear of change, their non-resistance to evil, their impotent rage against capitalism and against the power of money. Though Tolstoy was averse to politics and he himself kept away from it, we know his sympathies and antipathies in this matter.

The philosophy and methods of Gandhi were certainly much ahead of Tolstoy. Tolstoy over-estimated the power of words and of his personal example. Gandhi realised that only organised force could be the true base for effective non-violence. This is not a paradox. This is dialectics.

The teachings of Tolstoy and Gandhi show that ideas which are of importance for the historical process know no boundaries. Peoples and regions of the world mutually enrich each other. The broad contact between the peoples, and the interaction of ideas, help them in their struggle for happiness and progress, for mutual understanding and peace.

702. Nag, Kalidas. *Tolstoy and Gandhi*. Patna, 1950.
703. Tanvir, Habib. India and Tolstoy. *Soviet Review*, 29 September, 1970, pp 53-58.

Machine Building

704. Chalapati Rau, C. Assistance for Machine-Building In-

- dustry. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadiraj Dagli. Bombay, 1971, pp 47-49.
705. Cooperation in Machine Tools. *New Age*, 29 September, 1974.
706. Petrov, I. Soviet-Indian Cooperation : Growth of India's Machine-Building Industry. *Soviet Review*, 17 March, 1977, pp 16-17.
707. Sastri, D.R.R. Heavy Machine Building Plant. *National Herald*, 13 November, 1976, p 11.

The Heavy Machine Building Plant (HMBP), Ranchi, which was set up with Soviet technical assistance a little over a decade ago started from small beginnings and has continued to grow in stature year after year. Little was known at its commencement of the technologies and intricacies involved in the designing and manufacture of steel plants and mining equipment for which the HMBP was primarily established. Workers, technicians and even engineers had no past experience in these specialised areas.

The contribution made by the HMBP in particular, and the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) as a whole, to the steel industry of India requires no elaboration. Suffice it to say that starting from the pig casting machine for the Durgapur Steel Plant, the HMBP went on to supply the sixth-blast furnace complex for Bhilai, and later to fabricate equipment for Bokaro, indicating the steady progress made by the plant over the years. By consistently exceeding its rated capacity the first 2,000 cubic metre blast furnace of the country at Bokaro bears testimony to the engineering skill and quality of work of the HMBP.

The Heavy Machine Building plant is a lamp that was lit by the great visionary, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Its light shines through the skills and competence acquired by its workers through diligence and devoted application, through the knowledge and abilities of its engineers and through the high quality of equipment supplied to its customers. To HMBP belongs the pride to serve the nation.

708. Sinha, G.K. Machine and Instruments for Indian Economy—Mighty Achievements of Soviet-Indian Co-operation. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1973, pp 58-68.

Mines & Minerals

709. Bratchenko, B. Cooperation Between Miners of USSR and India. *Soviet Review*, 20 March, 1975, pp 13-14.
710. Chatterji, A.C. New Vistas Before MAMC. *Soviet*

Review, 8 August, 1974, pp 48-49.

The Mining and Allied Machinery Plant, Durgapur, is the country's premier plant producing coal-mining machinery. However, it has so far not had full scope for manufacturing this machinery.

The Soviet Union has rendered significant assistance for coal development in India. It has also promised major assistance for the Fifth Plan period. MAMC has been built with Soviet cooperation. The Soviet team of experts working with MAMC has been very helpful and cooperative. Their technical assistance has been vital for introducing modifications in the Soviet-patented machines in keeping with Indian conditions. It is necessary sometimes to alter the drawings and technology received from the USSR in accordance with the specifications supplied by the Indian mining authorities. The continuing assistance of the Soviet specialists of this stage is therefore all the more important for India.

711. Petrov, S. Soviet Assistance for Mineral Prospecting in Central India. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 43-46.
712. Soviet-Aided MAMC Earns Profit in 1975-76. *News and Views From the Soviet Union*, 30 September, 1976, pp 7-8.
713. USSR to Buy More Mica from India. *Business Standard*, 14 October, 1976, p 4.

Nehru Jawaharlal

714. Bondarevsky, G.L. Champion of Peaceful Coexistence. *Soviet Review*, 28 November, 1974, pp 52-54.
715. Gafurov, B. Great Son of India. *National Herald Magazine*, 14 November, 1976.

The ideas and activities of Jawaharlal Nehru were most closely connected with the decisive battles for national independence, with the difficult period of the establishment and development of the Indian sovereign state, with the time when the foundations were laid for the home and foreign policies of India.

Throughout his activities, Jawaharlal Nehru was a great friend of the Soviet Union. Nehru regarded the Soviet Union as India's natural ally in the anti-imperialist struggle in the struggle for peace and social progress, and he is rightfully referred to in India as the architect of Soviet-Indian friendship.

He did much for relations between our countries to acquire a firm and fundamental character, for these relations to be based not on considerations of expediency, but on the long-term vital interests of our peoples.

The public of the Soviet Union revere the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru as an outstanding statesman and political leader of India, the great Indian humanist, patriot and democrat, a champion of peace and progress and a good friend of the Soviet Union.

716. Gasurov, B. Jawaharlal Nehru, A Great Humanist. *Soviet Review*, 7 February, 1973, pp 28-39.
717. Great Friendship Between Indian and Soviet Peoples. *Soviet Review*, 10 November, 1970, pp 3-5.
718. Gupta, K. L. "Soviet Land" Salutes Jawaharlal Nehru's Memory. *National Herald*, 14 November, 1976, p 8.
719. Haider, S. Taqi. Nehru Awards—Effective Means for Promoting Understanding. *Soviet Review*, 25 November, 1969, pp 9-11.
720. Menon, P. Gopinath. Jawaharlal Nehru and Collective Security in Asia. *Soviet Review*, 25 May, 1974, pp 41-43.
721. Mironov, Leonid. Jawaharlal Nehru's First Visit to USSR. *Soviet Review*, 15 November, 1969, pp 39-45. *National Herald Magazine*, 16 November, 1969, p I and IV.
722. Mironov, Leonid. Soviet Union Through the Eyes of Nehru. *National Herald Magazine*, 16 November, 1968, p II.
723. Nasenko, Yuri. *Jawaharlal Nehru and India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi, Sterling, 1977, pp 351.
724. Nehru's Role Recalled Indo-Soviet Friendship. *Hindustan Times*, 22 September, 1975.
725. Prime Minister Nehru's Visit to the USSR. *AICC Economic Review*, 15 June, 1959, pp 8-9.
726. Soviet Tribute to Nehru. *Youth Review*, 23 November, 1968.
727. Stein, Arthur. *India and the Soviet Union : The Nehru Era*. Chicago, 1969, p 320.
728. Stein, Arthur. India and the USSR : The Post Nehru Period. *Asian Survey*, March, 1967, pp 165-75.
729. Vafa, A.H. Nehru in the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 15 November, 1969, pp 46-48.
730. Vafa, A.H. Jawaharlal Nehru : Unforgettable Friend of

- the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 10 November, 1970, pp 46-51.
731. Yunel. A.I. Visit of Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru to the USSR in 1927. *Soviet Land*, November 1973, p 12.

October Revolution

732. Attar Chand. Great Soviet Revolution. *Clarity*, 29 November, 1975, p 2.
733. Babani, Kirat. Epic of Working Class. *Clarity*, 8 November 1975, p 7.
734. Balraj Kumar. Soviet-Indian Cooperation : Champion of the Cause of Peace and Freedom. *Soviet Review*, 18 November, 1976, pp 49-50.
735. Filonovich, Yuri. New Era. *National Herald*, 8 November, 1973.
736. Gandhi, Indira. October Revolution. *Socialist India*, 23 December, 1972, p 9 and 39.
737. Hegde, T.S. What October Revolution Means to Me. *Clarity*, 8 November 1975, p 7.
738. Indian Leaders on Soviet Revolution. *Clarity*, 8 November, 1975, p 9.
739. Kamaleshwar. Revolution that Changed Course of History. *Clarity*, 8 November, 1975, p 7.
740. Komarov, E. India and USSR—Together in Fair Weather and Fierce Storms. *Contemporary*, February, 1974, pp 22-23.
741. Lessons of October. *Clarity*, 8 November, 1975, p 2.
742. Litman, A.D. Great October Revolution and Indian National Liberation. *National Herald*, 7 November, 1974, p 5.

The influence of the October Revolution has spread far beyond the borders of Russia. It enveloped the whole world and had the greatest effect on the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries. The revolutionary ideas of the October Revolution stirred the hearts of the oppressed people who were deprived of elementary rights, and called forth a deep response and understanding in the broad sections of the working people and the patriotic intelligentsia. The ideas of the October revolution inspired millions of selfless fighters against the colonial yoke, roused the national self-consciousness of the oppressed peoples, and contributed to an unprecedented upsurge

of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The great ideals of the October Revolution evoked an enthusiastic response in India, then the biggest colony of the British imperialists. The ideas of the October Revolution invariably found their way to the ranks of the fighters for India's freedom and independence, overcoming the imperialist propaganda barriers of slander, fabrications and insinuation.

743. Litman, A.D. October Revolution and India. *Link*, 9 November, 1975, pp 47-48.
744. Mitrokhin, L.V. and Raikov, A.V. Impact of October Revolution on the Ghadar Party. *Soviet Review*, 23 May, 1973, pp 43-51.
745. Mukerjee, Hiren. October Revolution and its World-Historic Significance. *Soviet Review*, 13 November, 1975, pp 28-30.
746. Nath, Tribhuwan. October Revolution and India. *Soviet Review*, 9 October, 1971, pp 17-22.
747. Prasad, Amba. Russian Revolution Influenced Bhagat Singh. *Patriot*, 2 March, 1976, p 1.

Dr Amba Prasad, renowned historian has maintained that the revolutionary movement in the Punjab from 1925 to 1931, launched by Bhagat Singh and other young revolutionaries, had scientific socialism as its political ideology and had been influenced by the Russian Revolution.

748. Raikov, A.V. October Revolution and India. *Patriot Magazine*, 10 November, 1974, p 6.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, played a powerful role in weakening world imperialism. It created favourable conditions for the development of the national-liberation movements in colonial countries.

As early as 1905-1907, the years of the first Russian revolution, Mahatma Gandhi and Aurobindo Ghosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Dadabhai Naoroji followed events in Russia. Tilak was in favour of using "Russian methods" in the fight against the colonialists, Aurobindo Ghosh propagated the Russian people's methods of mass struggle, pointing out the great impact workers' strikes had in Russia. Gandhi foretold that the greatest event of the century would be the victory of the revolution in Russia. Emigre revolutionaries like Krishna Varma in London, Rustom Kama in Paris, and Taraknath Das in San Francisco called on their people to follow the example of the Russians, who fought heroically against autocracy.

Since the days of the first Russian revolution, Indian revolutionaries began to establish contacts with their Russian counterparts. Rustom Kama's talks with M. Pavlovich, Krishna Varma's correspondence with M. Gorky and M. Pavlovich, Har Dayal's meeting with Russian revolutionaries in the USA may be cited as examples. Even at that time, the revolutionary experience of Russian workers was followed with interest in India—workers in Bombay organised the first general political strike in 1908.

Even before the victory of the October Revolution, the Indian revolutionaries considered the Bolsheviks (that was how communists were called in those days) their allies. In the summer of 1917 the *Entente* countries were to hold talks in Paris. The Indian emigre revolutionaries in Stockholm sent a telegram to the Bolshevik faction of the Petrograd Soviet. It said the Indians knew of revolutionary Russia's desire for a stable peace on the basis of the self-determination of nations. The authors of the telegram called on the Soviets to fight fearlessly against British imperialism both at the Paris Conference and at the peace talks, and pointed out that India's liberation from the colonial yoke would have tremendous significance for the whole world.

India's revolutionaries and progressive public hailed the October Revolution as an event that would help the colonial peoples in their struggle for independence. In November 1917 Mahendra Pratap, who was then in Afghanistan, sent a letter to Russia welcoming the advent of the Bolsheviks to power. He called them the noble sons of Russia and the true friends of mankind. He spoke in favour of establishing close friendly relations with Russia. Friendship between Russia and India, he said, would make possible a genuine liberation of India and the establishment of a balance of strength in Asia and the entire world.

749. Sardesai, S.G. *India and the Russian Revolution*. New Delhi, *New Age*, 1967.
750. Sen, Mohit. *October and Asia*. *Soviet Review*, 6 November, 1975, pp 11-14.
751. Shah, M. G. *Historical Importance of October*. *Clarity*, 8 November, 1975, p 10.
752. *Torch of October*. *Soviet Review*, 6 November, 1975, pp 2-3.
753. Vibhakar, Jagdish. *Early Impact of October Revolution on India*. *Soviet Review*, 5 November, 1973, pp 76-80.

754. Vibhakar, Jagdish. Early Indian Assessment of the October Revolution. *Soviet Review*, 4 November, 1972. pp 53-56.
755. Zafar Imam. Effects of Russian Revolution on India. *Mainstream*, 18 November, 1967 and 25 November, 1967, pp 16-20.

The President of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, held in December 1917, the first to be held after the Revolution, contrasted the despotic nature of British rule in India with that of her "free and self-ruling neighbours across the northern frontier", and declared that "in future unless India wins self-government she will enviously look at her self-governing neighbours and the contrast will intensify her interest."

The appeal issued by the Soviet Government on November-December 1917 renouncing secret treaties, annulling the partition of Turkey and Persia, and proclaiming the rights of all people and nations to self-determination was heard in India as well. It had its repercussions too. The 1918 annual Congress session was preoccupied with the question of self-determination and its application to India.

The overall effect of the October Revolution on the Indian labour movement must thus not be underestimated. Notwithstanding the Fabian orientation of some leading labour leaders like Joseph Baptisa, W. Wadia, Lajpat Rai and N.M. Joshi, more confused and paradoxical because of their advocacy of the spiritual task of Indian workers, the beginning of consciousness among the Indian workers of their own importance, and of working-class solidarity inside and outside the country, was all the more quickened under the impact of the October Revolution. One of the earliest studies of the Indian labour movement in an analysis of the causes of its beginning, pointed out that "the last but not the least was the Revolution in Russia which awakened the hope for a new social order...With the social minds surcharged with war spirits, political agitation and Revolutionary ideals, the labour class could no longer remain patient and tolerant under old social wrongs to new economic disabilities." Years later, Indian leaders and intellectuals emphasised the role of the October Revolution in quickening the pace of the development of the Indian labour movement.

The most marked effect of the October Revolution was the quickening of the pace of the nationalist movement. It was also

felt in the emergence of new forces, mainly the Indian working-class movement ; and, to some extent, in the conspiratorial and anti-British activities carried out by Indians outside the country. In spite of their ignorance of the exact nature and character of Bolshevism as such, there was also a marked sympathy for the ideals and programme of the October Revolution among politically conscious Indians, mainly through their belief that Soviet Russia was opposed to British policy everywhere, and that her policies presented something new and conducive to their own interest.

Oil

756. Borooh, D.K. India's Oil Industry : Bright Prospects of Development. *Soviet Review*, 15 August, 1974, pp 17-18.
757. Borooh, D.K. Oil in India-Soviet Cooperation Explodes a Myth. *Women on the March*, December, 1973, pp 17-18.
758. Crude from Russia. *Business Standard*, 23 December, 1976, p 5.

In recent years the proposal for importing crude from the Soviet Union has not been revived presumably because India did not experience any difficulty in procuring her crude nor was the USSR very keen on expanding its export. The Indo-Soviet trade pact thus does not envisage export of crude although several petroleum products come within its purview . . . But the deal that is proposed is mutually advantageous. The Indo-Soviet trade is essentially a barter in which goods are exchanged for goods. This country will pay for the imported Soviet crude by exporting, in the first place, pig iron. Eventually, other commodities such as steel will also be exported to the USSR to set off against crude importation. Since both pig iron and steel are available in plenty in India she will encounter no difficulty in meeting the export requirements. Also, there is a possibility that the USSR may extend its shopping list in India by including in it some other industrial products which may give a shot in the arm to several industries.

759. Further Soviet Assistance for India's Oil Industry. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1974, pp 30-31.
760. Garetsky, A.D. Soviet-Indian Cooperation and Expanding Oil Fields of India. *Soviet Review*, 4 November, 1974, pp 44-46.
761. India will be Oil-Rich Soon : Soviet View. *Economic Times*, 6 October, 1975, p 4.

762. Malaviya, K.D. Massive Soviet Assistance to India's Oil Industry. *Soviet Review*, 23 January, 1975, pp 20-22.
763. Petrov, S. India's Efforts to Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Oil. *Soviet Review*, 11 April, 1974, pp 37-38.
764. Prasad, N.B. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Oil Exploration. *Patriot*, 10 November, 1976, p 7.

The Indian platform indicates the presence of large hydrocarbon reserves exceeding the volume of explored reserves by several times. This is the quantitative prognostic assessment made in a recently completed joint study of the hydrocarbon prospects of India, carried out by an Indo-Soviet team headed by Prof Markovich. The study was undertaken with a view to formulate the programme for future exploratory work. The study highlights the result-oriented nature of cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the sphere of oil exploration and production. The Soviet consultants and the ONGC geologists, geophysicists and geochemists worked on the study project for two years. After analysing a large volume of geological data pertaining to 24 sedimentary basins, a prognostic assessment of oil and gas reserves was worked out for 13 of the largest and most prospective ones.

About 20 years back, the Soviet experts studied the various sedimentary basins in India and came to the conclusion that India could meet its requirements of oil from its own sources. This highly encouraging assessment made at a time when it was stated that India had no oil reserves of its own, spurred the Indian oilmen to greater efforts.

So, Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of oil exploration has deep roots. Going back more than two decades we come to Dr N.A. Kalinin who will always be remembered with affection in India. He played a major role in the early years of oil exploration in India. In December 1955, a team of oil experts under his leadership came to study the oil prospects in India. After five months of exhaustive study of all available data and on-the-spot study of the prospective areas, the Soviet team, along with their Indian counterparts, came to the conclusion that there were prospects of finding oil and natural gas in areas totalling one million sq. kms.

765. Russian Aid for Barauni Refinery. *Capital*, 15 January, 1959, p 52.
766. Russian Oil Deal. *Capital*, 24 March, 1960, p 441.
767. Sen, Triguna. Aid to Oil Industry. In *Indo-Soviet Econo-*

mic Relations. Ed. by Vadilal Dagli. Bombay 1971, pp 45-46.

768. Shashin, V.D. Prospects of Oil Industry in India. *Soviet Review*, 12 December, 1974, pp 29-31.
769. Shashin, V.D. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Oil Industry. *Soviet Review*, 15 August, 1974, pp 11-13.
770. Soviet Assistance for Oil Exploration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Socialist India*, 6 December, 1975, p 11.
771. Soviet Assistance to India to Meet Energy Crisis. *Soviet Review*, 9 May, 1974, pp 45-46.
772. Soviet Crude for India. *Economic Times*, 21 December, 1976, p 1.
773. Soviet Crude. *National Herald*, 22 December, 1976, p 7.

The supply to India, for the first time, of Soviet crude oil, is important not for the quantity involved but for the implications of the gesture at a time when oil price has become a major factor in the way of rapid development. The Soviet Union is expected to supply over a four-year period a total of 5.5 million tonnes, beginning with one million tonnes next year. Against the annual purchase of about 14 million tonnes this might seem insignificant. But the saving of foreign exchange that this means and the added exports to the Soviet Union in return must be borne in mind.

The Soviet gesture is significant in this context. Our national burden relating to purchase of crude with hard currency will be reduced somewhat, and to that extent our economy will suffer less. In the long run, our own resources may help make India less abjectly dependent on imports, even if imports cannot be ruled out. In the long run, again, Soviet export of crude may increase, helping us balance ourselves on the oil front. In other words, the oil supply plan is a gesture of friendship and not a mere trade transaction.

774. Soviet Crude on Barter Basis. *Business Standard*, 20 February, 1977, p 3.
775. Soviet Oil. *Patriot*, 22 December, 1976, p 2.
776. Tribhuwan Nath. India's Developing Oil Industry. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1973, pp 48-57.

Power Development

777. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Hydro-Electric Power. *Yojana*, 1 March, 1976, pp 27-28.
778. Garetovsky, A.D. and Shankar Narain. Plant that Had

- Put India on Power Map of the World. *Soviet Review*, 27 May, 1976, pp 10-11.
779. Mazover, Yakov. Economic Utilisation of Soviet Power Resources. *Economic Times*, 26 May, 1975, p 4.
780. Pant, K.C. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Power Industry. *Soviet Review*, 23 January, 1975, pp 23-25.
781. Pleshkov, A. Growth of Self-Reliance in Power Industry. *Soviet Review*, 16 May, 1974, pp. 33-35.
782. Pleshkov, A. Hardwar Inspires Confidence in India's Power Development. *Soviet Review*, 11 April, 1974, pp 35-36.
783. Rao, K.L. Soviet Cooperation in Power Development. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 17-80.
784. Soviet Aid for Power Generation and Heavy Electrical Industry. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1973, pp 44-47.
785. Soviet Help for Power Units. *Patriot*, 23 August, 1974.

Public Sector

786. Aid for Public Sector. *National Herald*, 7 August, 1976.
787. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Ties and Public Sector. *Clarity*, 10 January, 1976, p 2.
788. Attar Chand. Soviet-Aided Units. *Economic Times*, 16 August, 1975, p 5.
789. Attar Chand. Twenty-Two Years of Indo-Soviet Public Sector Production Cooperation, 1955-1977. *National Investment & Finance Weekly*, 24 April, 1977, pp 1529-32.
790. Mishra, Gitish. Growth of Public Sector. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 26.
791. Mishra, Gitish. Growth of Public Sector in India, and the Soviet Contribution. *Amity*, June 1976, pp 16-17 & 23.

The participation of State in the production of goods and services is not a post-independence phenomenon in India. However, before independence, the scope of the State sector was limited. It was confined mainly to public utilities such as railways and posts and telegraph system. Though the State sector included in its fold a big engineering workshop at Jamalpur and some enterprises in the princely states such as Mysore, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, they did not have much impact on the economy in general.

With Soviet assistance India has been able to lay the

foundation of the public sector in non-industrial fields, too. It has undertaken and completed projects connected with seed production, animal husbandry development, mechanisation of agriculture and research in new plant varieties. Six major seed farms have been set up with Soviet assistance. The workshop established at Suratgarh farm has emerged as a premier institution for training Indian cadres in the use and repair of agricultural machinery.

792. Sidenko, Victor. Pride of India. *New Times* (39) September, 1976, pp 26-27.
793. Soviet-Aided Projects. *Economic Times*, 16 September, 1974, p 1.
794. Soviet-Aided Projects. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadilal Dagh : Bombay, 1971, pp 51-59.
795. Suchedrov, I. Chronicle of Soviet Review, 5 September 1974, pp 23-25.
796. Suri, Kamla. Symbols of Indo-Soviet Ties. *Economic Times*, 13 June, 1976, p 4.

Publishing

797. Role of Progress Publishers in Cementing Soviet-Indian Friendship. *News and Views from the Soviet Union*, 23 August, 1974, pp 6-7.

Science & Technology

GENERAL

798. Accord on Technology with USSR. *National Herald*, 21 August, 1976, p 7.
799. Adhikari, B.P. Background for Indo-Soviet Scientific and Technical Collaboration. In *Unity in Diversity*. Ed. by Litto Ghosh and Kartar Singh. New Delhi, 1973, pp 151-59.
800. Cooperation in Science, Technology. *Patriot*, 8 June, 1976, p 6.

Scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and India has been developing successfully for many years and is an important part of versatile contacts between the two countries.

Soviet-Indian cooperation in science extends to various fields and trends of modern science.

Every year, more than 400 Indian scientists and specialists visit the USSR. The same number of Soviet scientists visit India.

A five-year cooperation agreement (1975-80) signed in March 1976, outlined the spheres of science and technology in which cooperation is of practical importance for both sides.

It provides for joint investigations in the field of power engineering, a problem of exceptional importance to India, especially, from the point of view of using restorable sources of energy. Joint research will be conducted to develop self-contained power plants and desalination installations which would make use of solar energy.

Soviet and Indian scientists will also study, possibilities of diverting part of the flow of India's northern rivers to the South. Closely linked with this is the problem of rational and effective utilisation of water resources and environmental protection.

Another important field of joint research is MHD generators. This method of transforming thermal energy into electric energy will make it possible in future to generate cheap energy.

Science and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and India is today an important factor of peaceful policy pursued by both countries.

801. Efremov, L. New Stage of Scientific and Technical Cooperation. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976, p 32.
802. Flimoshin, V. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Training Scientific and Technical Cadres. *Soviet Review*, 28 February, 1973, pp 38-40.
803. Indo-Soviet Protocol on Sciences. *Financial Express*, 24 July, 1976.
804. Indo-Soviet Science Pact. *Economic Times*, 20 March, 1975.
805. Indo-USSR Pact on Scientific Research. *Economic Times*, 18 February, 1975, p 4.
806. Kirillin, Vladimir. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Science and Technology. *National Herald*, 26 November, 1973, p 5. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1973, pp 27-29.
807. Mehrotra, R.C. Indo-Soviet Collaboration in Science and Technology. *Soviet-Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 66-71.
808. Mezhavova, N. Joint Soviet-Indian Researches Into Problems of Corrosion. *Soviet Land*, No. 20, October, 1976, p 33.
809. Om Narain. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Science and

- Technology. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1976, p 10.
810. Pritam Lal. Soviet Assistance in Building India's Scientific Cadre. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 50-51.
811. Pukhalsky, Anatoli. Fruitful Scientific Exchanges. *Soviet Land*, No. 2, October, 1976.

The joint efforts of scientists of the two countries in the field of livestock breeding and poultry-farming have yielded very good results.

Science exchanges are one of the most useful forms of co-operation between India and the Soviet Union.

But the most important thing about such exchanges is that scientists of the two countries can learn a great deal from each other and make a fruitful use of each other's achievements.

The development of agriculture is impossible without the introduction of scientific and technological achievements. In India, this being done, to a great extent, through popularisation programmes. We were amazed at the scope of these programmes.

812. Shankar Narain. Indo-Soviet Collaboration in Science and Technology. *Soviet Review*, 26 December, 1974, pp 39-40.
813. Shankar Narain. Significant Advance in Indo-Soviet Scientific Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 6 March, 1975, pp 53-54.
814. Soviet-Indian Scientific-Technical Cooperation. *News and Views from the Soviet Union*, 6 August, 1976, pp 3-4.
815. Srivastava, T.N. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Science and Technology. *Soviet Review*, 18 July, 1974, pp 39-48.
816. Tkachenko, V. Scientific Ties. *National Herald*, 26 November, 1973, p 5.
817. Tkachenko, V. Scientific Ties between the USSR and India. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 26-28.
818. Tkachenko, V. Scientific Ties between USSR and India. *Soviet Review*, 26 November, 1973, pp 26-28.

ATOMIC

819. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Atomic Technology. *Soviet Review*, 7 July, 1970, pp 46-47.

ELECTRONICS

820. Indo-Soviet Trade in Electronics. *National Herald*, 23 November, 1975.
821. Menon, Leela. India's Breakthrough in Electronics. *Economic Times*, 2 December, 1976, p 8.

Electronics industry in India has made tremendous progress in recent years. It has been exporting many sophisticated electronic goods to foreign countries. An exhibition of Indian electronic goods was held in Moscow from November 15 to 18, 1976.

Sponsored by the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation of India the display had products of 75 Indian firms including telephone equipment, communication systems, medical instruments and household electronic items, calculators, etc.

The First National Exhibition of the USSR being held in Delhi lays stress on such sophisticated areas of electronics such as computers, electronic components, electronic instruments, video tape records etc. This goes to show that the electronics industries of the USSR and India are going to be mutually complementary to the benefit of both the countries. Already some of the labour-intensive items of Indian electronics industry are being exported to the USSR.

Apart from selling their items in India, *Electronotchnika* is also a big buyer of Indian goods in the field of electronics. During the last two years contracts were signed to import software from India worth more than Rs.20 million. Recently, the Soviet Union purchased electronic calculators on trial basis through Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC). Negotiations are also going on for the purchase of electronic components, core memory etc. from India worth millions of rupees.

The increasing purchase of electronics software helps India to increase its production considerably, thereby providing employment opportunities to many mathematicians and engineers.

Shipping

822. Danchenko, A. Route of Friendship and Peace. *Hindu-Sian Times*, 22 November, 1972.
823. Desai, Batuk. Beginning of Indo-Soviet Cooperation in

- Shipping. *Soviet Review*, 28 February, 1973, pp 36-37.
824. Golovanov, G. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Shipping. *Soviet Review*, 20 December, 1972, pp 61-62.

Since the signing of the agreement on the opening of a regular shipping line between Soviet and Indian ports on April 6, 1956, a joint Soviet-Indian shipping line has been successfully operating to this day.

The idea behind the setting up of the joint shipping line was not to extract monopoly profits which is the principal objective of the international freighter conferences, but to handle Soviet-Indian trade on terms most favourable to the two countries. Therefore, the line's tariff was based on freight rates of the international market, not on conference tariffs.

The vessels of the joint Soviet-Indian shipping line call at all major Indian ports, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Vishakapatnam, Marmagao and the ports of Kandla, Pardip and Haldia. Apart from Indian ports the ships also call at the ports of the neighbouring Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Experience has proved the efficacy of the principles underlying the shipping line's operation. With the growth in trade and other business relations between our countries, the future holds good prospects for cooperation in the sphere of shipping; because of the growing volume and range of trade between India and the USSR, the shipping line is called upon to handle such bulk cargoes as grain, fertilisers, ores, etc. This problem is being successfully tackled by the merchant fleet authorities of the two sides in the spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation.

825. Guzhenko, T. Growth of Indo-Soviet Shipping. *Patriot*, 12 November, 1976, p 6.

The Indo-Soviet Shipping Line has played a considerable part in the development of all-round economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. The main principle underlying the relations between the two countries is full equality of partners. The 1956 agreement envisaged that the tonnage of both sides will have an equal share in the work of the line. The distribution of cargoes between them will be effected on freight parity. Moreover, this parity will also be observed in the distribution of high and low tariff cargoes between ships, and in the level of average profit rate for a ton of freight carried. The ships cruising on the line enjoy reduced customs duties in the ports of both countries, while the income of shipowners

from freightage are exempt from taxes both in the USSR and India.

It is interesting to recall that the just attempts to start a regular line between the ports of Russia and India was made 100 years ago. The steamship *Nakhimov* that belonged to the Russian Steamship and Trade Company left Odessa on 12 February, 1871 for its maiden trip to Bombay, and returned on 19 April. This cruise confirmed the usefulness of direct contacts between southern Russia and India. However, at that time it proved impossible for a private enterprise to maintain regular shipping between the two countries. The State did not help the line in any way.

The regular Indo-Soviet shipping line set up in 1956, was the first joint line in which the Soviet merchant marine took part. Both for the Black Sea Steamship Line as well as for Indian shipowners it was the first experience of joint work.

The first Indian ship to call at the Odessa port was *Jala Manjari*.

826. Indo-Russian Shipping Service. *Capital*, 6 November, 1958, p 632.
827. Indo-Soviet Shipping. *Patriot*, 31 March, 1976, p 3.
828. Indo-Soviet Shipping Service Reviewed. *Current*, 9 April, 1977, p 8.
829. Indo-USSR Accord On Shipping. *Economic Times*, 5 January, 1975, p 1.
830. Pikarevich, I. Sea Route of Friendship. *Soviet Land*, No. 20, October 1976.
831. Shankar Narain. Soviet Assistance Vital for India's Shipping Development. *Soviet Review*, 20 June, 1974, pp 33-34.
832. Shipping Services. *Economic Times*, 24 January, 1975, p 8.

Space

833. Aryabhata's Achievements. *Link*, 25 April, 1976, p 24.
834. Attar Chand. India's Second Satellite. *National Herald*, 2 December, 1975, p 5.
835. Dhawan, S. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Space Studies. *Soviet Review*, 4 October, 1973, pp 49-50.
836. Further Cooperation in Space Research. *Youth Review*, 9 April, 1977, p 3.
837. Gubarev, Vladimir. Aryabhata: The Space Temple.

- New Delhi, Sterling, 1976, pp 79.
838. Indian Scientists On Cooperation in Space. *Soviet Review*, 12 June, 1975, p 24.
839. Indo-Soviet Space Research Cooperation. *Times of India*, 20 April, 1976, p 4.
840. Indo-USSR Pact. *Economic Times*, 28 December, 1976, p 1.
841. Ivanov, E. India and USSR to Cooperate in Space Programme. *Soviet Land*, April, 1974, p 38.
842. Ivanov, E. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Complex Space Research. *Soviet Review*, 4 April, 1974, pp 62-63.
843. Joint Soviet-Indian Space Experiment, *Soviet Review*, 14 February, 1974, pp 56-57.
844. Mitra, A.P. Soviet-Indian Collaboration in Space Research. *Soviet Review*, 11 April, 1973, pp 39-41.
845. Rao, U.R. Soviet-Indian Collaboration in Space Studies. *Soviet Review*, 12 December, 1974, pp 34-36.
846. Sabherwal, O.P. Aryabhatta: Prospect it Opens Up. *Mainstream*, 17 April, 1976, pp 7-8.

Stalin, Joseph

847. Usmani, Shaukat. *I Met Stalin Twice*. Bombay, 1953.

States

GENERAL

848. Gopala Krishna Rao, K.L. Benefits to South India. *Soviet Review*, 9 November, 1973, pp 63-65.

The Neyveli power station in Tamilnadu has a capacity of 600 MW which is going to be expanded to 900 MW. The station is capable of energising thousands of irrigation pumps, and of providing light to lakhs of homes. The Neyveli power station serves the people and the state in times of dire distress. The only lignite based power plant in the country, Neyveli is the fruit of joint Soviet-Indian labour.

Besides Neyveli, Tamilnadu has the Mettur hydropower station with 200 MW capacity. This has also been constructed with Soviet cooperation.

BIHAR

849. Chaturvedi, S.N. Bihar's Allies in Battle Against

Poverty. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 50-53.

Among the projects, which have been built or are being built in Bihar with Soviet assistance, are such industrial giants as the Bokaro Steel Plant, the construction of which has provided employment to over 60,000 people. The plant on reaching its designed capacity will produce 5.5 million tonnes of steel ingots, which will be rolled into sheets and strips. The sanctioned capacity of the project is 4 million tonnes, but it has already become clear that the project will go beyond that capacity. According to experts, Bokaro can be expanded to an annual capacity of ten million tonnes of steel ingots, under a protocol signed in February, at the end of the first meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation; the feasibility report for such an expansion is to be prepared by the experts of both India and the USSR.

GUJARAT

850. Desai, Batuk. Soviet Contribution to the Prosperity of Gujarat. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 54-56.

In September-October 1955, an Indian delegation led by Mr K.D. Malaviya, the then Minister of Natural Resources, visited the Soviet Union. The purpose of the visit was to study working of the oil industry in the USSR and to ascertain the possibility of getting oil equipment and training facilities for Indian personnel.

The discovery of oil in Gujarat has given a tremendous stimulus to the economy of the state; besides, it has led to a great saving in foreign exchange. According to one of the spokesmen of the ONGC, the investments in the oil sector in Gujarat have been more than repaid. Apart from this, the Gujarat State has received more than Rs 20 crores by way of royalty from oil and natural gas. This is in addition to normal amounts payable to the State Government as sales tax, registration and road taxes, and royalty on water from the Tapti river for injection wells at Ankleshwar. All these earnings have been spent by the State Government on strengthening the state economy, which has in the final analysis benefited the people of Gujarat.

MADHYA PRADESH

851. Srivastava, K.P. Silent Advance in Madhya Pradesh. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 56-60.

A single power house built with Soviet assistance at Korba, produces eight times more energy than that generated by all the power stations together in 1948. The country's biggest aluminium complex with an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes is being built with Hungarian and Soviet assistance at Korba. The exploitation of the mineral resources of the state has started in a big way. Coal, iron, ore, manganese, dolomite, limestone, bauxite, etc. are being mined at several places in the state. Out of the three coal mines built with Soviet assistance, the one at Surkaehar will supply a million tonnes of coal annually to the new coal-based fertiliser plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, being also built at Korba.

The construction of a Rs 120 crores coal-based fertiliser plant has also started at Korba. The coal for the plant will be provided by the Surkaehar mine, the biggest mechanised mine in South-East Asia, built at a capital cost of Rs. 9 crores with Soviet aid. Nearly a million tonnes of coal will be turned here annually into about half a million tonnes of urea, which will ultimately help to produce 50 lakh tonnes of additional foodgrains.

ORISSA

852. Orissa Shoes in Great Demand in Soviet Union. *Financial Express*, 5 August, 1975, p 5.

TAMILNADU

853. Soviet Aid for Neyveli. *Patriot*, 5 February, 1975, p 3.

UTTAR PRADESH

854. Jugal Kishore. Economic Growth in Uttar Pradesh. *Soviet Review*, 19 November, 1973, pp 60-63.

WEST BENGAL

855. Hydro-Power Station in Balimela. *News and Views*

From the Soviet Union, 30 October, 1976, pp 8-9.

856. Pritam Lal. Soviet Cooperation in Calcutta Metro Project. *Soviet Review*, 19 September, 1974, pp 27-28.

Economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union has been constantly expanding. Over the Indo-Soviet cooperation which have been taken up in recent years not the last important is the Calcutta subway project.

The Calcutta subway project, linking Tollygunj and Dum Dum, is the first subway project to be undertaken in the country, which is at the same time, the most ambitious. The Protocol for the project was signed in September 1970. In accordance with the protocol, the Soviet specialists prepared the feasibility report, on the basis of which the project was cleared by the Central Government. Indian engineers have visited the USSR and studied Soviet experience in designing and building subways. The experts of the "Lenmetroproyekt" institute, the well-known organisation concerned with the designing of underground railways in the Soviet Union, visited Calcutta and made a detailed study of the geological and other conditions of the area. Work, on the construction of the first line of the Metro began in 1973.

The underground railway will indeed be a boon to the people of Calcutta. It is expected to carry 1.32 million passengers every day, involving over 300 trains.

857. Soviet Experts and Calcutta Tube Project. *Socialist India*, 10 August, 1974, p 14.

Steel

GENERAL

858. Bishnoi, Y.P.S. Features of the Hot Strip Mill. *Patriot*, 30 April, 1975, p 5.
859. Kumaramangalam, S. Mohan. Decisive Soviet Assistance for Steel. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 10-12.
860. Project Report on Second Steel Plant. *Capital*, 16 September, 1954, p 389.
861. Russian Steel Plant Offer. *Capital*, 16 September, 1954, p 383.
862. Russian Steel Plant Offer. *Capital*, 23 September 1954, p 425.
863. Russian Steel Team. *Capital*, 4 November, 1954, p 602.

- 864. Sbankar Narain. Bright Prospects of India's Steel Industry. *Soviet Review*, 20 January 1977, pp 25-27.
- 865. Sbankar Narain. Impressive Advance of India's Steel Industry. *Soviet Review*, 25 October 1976, pp 21-22.
- 866. Steel from Russia. *Capital*, 23 April, 1959, p 570.
- 867. Training Steel Technicians. *Capital*, 29 November, 1956, p 732.

BHILAI

- 868. Ahuja, P. R. Stages of Bhilai's Growth. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 57-60.
- 869. Attar Chand. Bhilai: Performance and Prospects. *National Investment and Finance Weekly*, 11 April, 1976, pp 1237-38.

Installed in 1955, the Bhilai Steel Plant started production in 1961. The cost of putting it up was 2,025 million rupees, out of which the credit given by the Soviet Union was 647 million rupees. This was the expenditure which gave India a million tonne steel plant.

In fact, Bhilai laid the foundation for the development not only of India's basic industry in the state sector, but also for the phenomenal growth of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation and Soviet assistance to India began with this first agreement between the Soviet and Indian governments for the construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant. Under this agreement the Soviet Union extended to India a 12-year credit of Rs 101.96 crores for setting up a one-million tonne steel plant at Bhilai.

The continuous casting plant will be the largest of its type in India. At present crude steel is being converted into a convenient form for rolling by a process which involves casting of liquid steel in ingots and rolling ingots on primary mills. The continuous casting plant will be a significant step forward in steel technology. It will reduce the capital costs and contribute substantially towards improving the yield of saleable steel and result in the production of better quality steel in the country.

- 870. Goldin, N. Jawaharlal Nehru in Bhilai. *National Herald Magazine*, 28 November, 1976, p 1.
- 871. Jafri, Sultana. Bhilai is Twenty Years Old. *Clarity*, 12 February, 1977, p 4.
- 872. Kamal Kishore. Bhilai's Man-Management Practices and Traditions. *Economic Times*, 7 December, 1976,

p 10.

873. Mathew, T.V. Expanding Bhilai Can Become Another Magnitogorsk. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 61-63.
874. Mehrotra, O.P. Bhilai's Confident March Forward. *Soviet Review*, 25 April, 1973, pp 59-60.
875. Nikolin, F. Friendship Tempted in Bhilai's Blast Furnaces. *Soviet Land*, April, 1974, p 31.
876. Rajagopalan, V.K. Where Bhilai Excels. *Soviet Review*, 12 August, 1972, pp 63-64.
877. Record Profit by Steel Plants : Bhilai Pre-Eminent. *Economic Times*, 24 May, 1975.
878. Rumyantsev, Yevgeny. Bhilai: Youth and Maturity. New Delhi. *Soviet Land*, 1975, p 144.
879. Shankar Narain. Progress of Bhilai and Bokaro. *Soviet Review*, 13 June, 1974, pp 48-50.
880. Symbol of Progress, Friendship. *National Herald*, 8 December, 1976, p 1.

BOKARO

881. Attar Chand. Bokaro : Soviet Disinterested Aid. *Young Indian*, 29 May, 1975, pp 13-14.

The Progress of Bokaro Steel Plant since 1972 has been striking. The construction work of the first stage made decisive progress during this period. While the civil work for the first stage has been all but completed, 95 per cent of the work of erecting technological structures has also been completed. As for equipment, 74 per cent of mechanical and 73 per cent of electrical equipment erection have also been completed. The completion of the rest of the work is proceeding at a fast pace.

Certain foreign powers, having failed to adduce any proof regarding the unequal nature of economic relations between India and Socialist countries, have now started resorting to open attack and falsification of basic facts. For instance, the New China News Agency (NCNA) recently claimed that the "Soviet Union has gained control" over the main branches of India's industry. In support of this contention NCNA alleges that the USSR controls 60 per cent of production of the oil industry, 30 per cent of the steel industry, 20 per cent of the power industry, 80 per cent of the heavy engineering industry and 60 per

cent of the output of heavy electrical equipment, etc. But as we know, these are the official figures regarding the production of our public sector units. Russians have nothing to do in these projects except to provide technical know-how. All these enterprises are our property and no Indian will allow any foreign power to grab away our industrial installations.

882. Attar Chand. Bokaro Output. *Financial Express*, 24 July, 1976, p 4.

883. Attar Chand. NCNA & Bokaro Steel. *Economic Times*, 20 May, 1975, p 5.

The NCNA has its own reasons for finding fault with Indo-Soviet economic relations. Firstly, cooperation with the USSR is helping one of the largest states in Asia to strengthen the state sector of the economy, and to withstand more successfully the pressure of foreign monopolies : secondly, Indo-Soviet cooperation serves us as an example of mutually advantageous ties between the socialist countries and the Third World states.

The building of the plant at Bokaro is being carried out by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corporation. The Soviet specialists widely share their knowledge with Indian colleagues. This was repeatedly stated by the Bokaro Steel Plant administration. Moreover, the pay scales of the Soviet specialists are much lower than those of the corresponding specialists from Western Europe at other places.

884. Attar Chand, Progress At Bokaro. *National Herald*, 31 December 1975, p 5.

885. Azeem, A. City of Steel with a Human Face. *Soviet Review*, 9 February, 1971, pp 23-26.

886. Bhattacharya, S. Spirit of Self-Reliance. *Patriot*, 14 November, 1973, pp 4-5.

887. Bokaro. *National Herald*, 4 May, 1976, p 7.

888. Bokaro: A Milestone. *Financial Express*, 2 May 1976, p 4.

889. Bokaro : First Phase. *Link*, 9 May 1976, p 30.

The hot strip mill is the most sophisticated unit of the Bokaro plant, which has no equal not only in India but the entire Southeast Asia. How gigantic the task of building Bokaro must have been can be guessed from the fact that its construction involved removal of 14.1 million cubic metres of earth, laying of 2.3 million cubic metres of concrete 1.83 lakh tonnes of fire-resistant material, two lakh tonnes of metal structures and assembling of 2.70 lakh tonnes of machinery and

equipment.

Apart from being a grand symbol of Indo-Soviet cooperation, Bokaro stands out as a major achievement of Indian technicians, engineers and designers. They deserved the tribute paid to them by Arkhipov at the inauguration ceremony. What is significant is that 70 per cent of the equipment and the machinery for the plant came from Indian sources itself. The public sector enterprises like the Ranchi heavy machine-building plant and the Hardwar unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. played a major role in supplying essential machinery for the plant.

890. Bokaro Steel Plant. *National Herald*, 20 May, 1975, p 5.
891. Bokaro Steel Plant. *Economic Times*, 12 February, 1976, p 3.
892. Bokaro Steel Plant. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 15 January, 1966.
893. Bokaro Will Help Save Rs. 5 Cr. Exchange. *Financial Express*, 26 August, 1976, p 7.
894. Bokaro's Big Strides. *Economic Times*, 18 November, 1976, p 5.
895. Bokaro's Hot-Strip Mill. *Soviet Review*, 6 May, 1976, pp 26-28.
896. Bokaro's Success. *Economic Times*, 5 May 1976, p 5.

The successful commissioning of the hot strip mill, one of the most sophisticated and complex units of Bokaro Steel, represents more than an important milestone in the life of a public sector steel plant which bids fair to become the country's largest steel complex in years to come. It heralds a new era in our march towards technological self-reliance. While Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur were turn-key projects for which the bulk of the equipment and other materials were brought from other countries, the emphasis at the Soviet-aided Bokaro has been on maximum indigenisation. For the first stage of the project involving production of 1.7 million tonnes of ingot steel, only 36 per cent of the equipment has been imported and for the second stage, under which production is to be raised to four million tonnes, imported equipment will be far less, accounting for a measly 16 per cent. Bokaro can thus be truly described as our first swadeshi steel plant. In the process, there has been an inevitable delay in the completion of the first stage, resulting in higher costs and loss of production too, but Bokaro's loss has been the country's gain. Several types of equipment of highly

sophisticated nature were manufactured for the first time in our country, thus saving precious foreign exchange. Also, the need to import machinery for the construction of steel plants in future has been eliminated to a very large extent and thus is no small gain. Here lies the true significance of the achievement of Bokaro which has become the symbol of our technological capability.

897. Important Step To Boost Bokaro Output. *Patriot*, 29 April, 1976, p 3.
898. Impressive Progress at Bokaro Steel Plant. *Patriot*, 18 August, 1974, p 2.
899. Joseph, T.T. One More Milestone. *Patriot*, 30 April, 1976, p 4.
900. Khanna, K.C. Bokaro : A Success Story. *Patriot*, 30 April, 1976, p 4.

In the ambitious programme of India's steel production, Bokaro has been assigned an important role. At the end of the Fifth Plan it is to contribute 4 million tonnes, or, in other words, about 25 per cent of the country's target of 17.5 million tonnes of ingot steel. This is no small task but we, at Bokaro, all set to fulfil it. While there have been splendid, all round progress in the last three years the commissioning of the hot rolling mill today could be termed as our most significant achievement, until now. With it Bokaro joins the selected steel fraternity of the country, producing flat products of varied thickness and width. This will go a long way in meeting the demands of our finished products. While there is no time for us to be complacent, we can perhaps pause a little and look back with happiness at the progress we have made in a few short years.

Bokaro is more than a steel plant for its 32,000 employees ; it is a home, a bustling dynamic city. Bokaro steel city, with parks, market places, health centres, housing colonies, schools and various civic amenities is for the welfare of its people ; the people who build and run the plant, and they have always been of the utmost concern for the management.

Where Bokaro stands today, a few years ago there was nothing. There was only a land rich in potential, untapped, unrecognised. Then dramatically that potential began to be realised. Bokaro, the country's largest steel complex, began to emerge. To India, Bokaro means progress, technical self-sufficiency, increased production, economic prosperity and promise of a better tomorrow. Bokaro is a symbol of all these projections into the future.

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In the ambitious programme of India's steel production, Bokaro has been assigned an important role. At the end of the Fifth Plan it is to contribute 4 million tonnes, or, in other words, about 25 per cent of the country's target of 17.5 million tonnes of ingot steel. This is no small task but we, at Bokaro, are set to fulfil it. While there have been splendid, all round progress in the last three years the commissioning of the hot rolling mill today could be termed as our most significant achievement, up to now. With it Bokaro joins the selected steel fraternity of the country, producing flat products of varied thickness and width. This will go a long way in meeting the demands of our finished products. While there is no time for us to be complacent, we can perhaps pause a little and look back with happiness at the progress we have made in a few short years.

Bokaro is more than a steel plant for its 32,000 employees ; it is a home, a bustling dynamic city. Bokaro steel city, with parks, market places, health centres, housing colonies, schools and various civic amenities is for the welfare of its people ; the people who build and run the plant, and they have always been of the utmost concern for the management.

Where Bokaro stands today, a few years ago there was nothing. There was only a land rich in potential, untapped, unrecognised. Then dramatically that potential began to be realised. Bokaro, the country's large-scale steel complex, began to emerge. To India, Bokaro means progress, technical self-sufficiency, increased production, economic prosperity and promise of a better tomorrow. Bokaro is a symbol of all these projections into the future.

901. Khanna, K.C. Bokaro in the Fifth Plan. *Indian Worker*, Independence Day Number, 1974, p 45.
902. Khanna, K.C. Bokaro : Story of Progress. *Soviet Review*, 2 January, 1975, pp 29-32.
903. Krishnaswami, P.N. Bokaro : Big Gain at Small Cost. *Economic Times*, 3 May, 1976, p 4.
904. Mukerjee, Dilip. Bokaro Forges Ahead : Bigger Challenges to Come. *Times of India*, 1 May, 1976, p 6.

With the inauguration of Bokaro hot strip mill by Indira Gandhi on May 1 the first stage of this ambitious Indo-Soviet project is drawing to a close. Once the cold rolling mill and the last blast furnace are completed by April 1977, the 1.7 million-tonne capacity will become fully operational to meet critical needs of plates and sheets.

This is, indeed an important step towards self-reliance. But welcome as this is, there are three aspects of the situation which call for a searching appraisal to ensure that the steel industry plays a leading role in the country's strategy of economic growth. Notwithstanding the arguments stemming from the difficulties of the past decade, there is scarcely any room for doubt about India's comparative cost advantage in steel. This is amply demonstrated by the success achieved in pushing up exports from a mere Rs 20 crores in 1974-75 to Rs 113 crores in 1975-76 in a difficult international market. With a bit of luck, steel exports may go up to Rs 250 crores next year—all without a single paisa of subsidy.

The main reason for delays at Bokaro is that it is the first venture of its kind, with the result that a heavy price has had to be paid for learning by experience. Unlike the new plants built in the 'sixties on a turn-key basis this is the first plant for which India assumed full responsibility for construction and did much of the design work. More important still, much of the equipment at Bokaro is indigenous. The suppliers, principally the Ranchi heavy engineering complex, had their own teething troubles to overcome in meeting the orders placed with them.

905. Nath Tribhuwan. Bokaro Portends an "International Explosion." *Soviet Land*, March, 1976, pp 43-44.
906. Rajendra Nath. Bokaro. *National Herald*, 24 May, 1975.
907. Record output by Bokaro Hot Strip Mill. *Financial Express*, 4 July, 1976, p 8.
908. Shvarts, I. Bokaro : A Great Promise. *Soviet Review*, 17 October, 1974, pp 39-41.

909. Wadud Khan. Bokaro Shows the Way. *Patriot*, 30 April, 1976, p 4.

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910. Garetovsky, A.D. "Bread" of Industry : Cooperation in Metallurgy. *Soviet Land*, September, 1974, p 19.
911. Garetovsky, A.D. Sound Basis for India's Metallurgical Industry. *Soviet Review*, 23 January, 1975, pp 50-54.
912. Gordopolov, V.N. Soviet-Indian Cooperation in Ferrous Metallurgy. *Soviet Review*, 25 April 1974, pp 53-54. *Soviet Land*, May, 1974, p 38.
913. Mohan, K.C. MECON, India's Metallurgical Consultant. *Soviet Land*, August, 1974.
914. Shvarts, I. MECON Makes Giant Strides Forward. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 46-47.

Telecommunication

915. Indo-Soviet Talks on Telecommunication. *National Herald*, 16 September 1975, p 7.
916. Sharma, S.D. Communication Development : Soviet Assistance Significant. *National Herald*, 1 December, 1975, p 9.

The support of the Soviet Union to Indian proposals at the World Broadcasting Conference was a vital factor in securing acceptance of many of India's proposals. The Conference concluded in Geneva on October 22, 1975 was a major landmark in the development of worldwide cooperation in the field of communications.

Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of communication is now well established. During the visit of Mr V. Shamshin, Deputy Minister of Communication of the USSR, in September last, discussions took place on how to develop Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of communication and how to evolve a common approach to the questions that would come up at the World Broadcasting Conference at Geneva.

Under a Protocol signed recently between India and the USSR, both countries will establish a 'topo-scatter' link, a new mode of propagation of signals, superior to the high frequency radio links and the direct Bombay-Moscow telephone circuit operating via satellite up to Rome and from Rome via Vienna to Moscow.

Tourism

917. Bright Prospects for Tourism between India and USSR. *News and Views from the Soviet Union*, 8 April, 1977, pp 7-8.
918. Tourism Pact with USSR. *Financial Express*, 8 April, 1977, p 8.

Trade**GENERAL**

919. Areas of Indo-USSR Cooperation. *Patriot*, 3 November, 1975.
920. Attam Parkash. Perspectives of Indo-Soviet Trade. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadilal Dagli, Bombay, 1971, pp 72-79.
921. Attar Chand. Emergence of Soviet Union as the Biggest Trading Partner of India. *National Investment and Finance Weekly*, 30 January, 1977, pp 934-35.
922. Attar Chand. India and the Soviet Union : A Study in Trade Relations. *Sajit*, December, 1975, pp 25-27.
923. Attar Chand. India's Growing Trade Ties with the Soviet Union. *National Investment and Finance Weekly*, 7 March, 1976, pp 1007-1008.
924. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Business Standard*, 2 July 1976, p 5.
925. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Trade Ties. *Economic Times*, 24 May 1975, p 3.
926. Bhagat, B.R. Indo-Soviet Trade. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed by Vadilal Dagli. Bombay, 1971, pp 60-63.
927. Bhardwaj, Asha. Indo-Soviet Trade Relations. *National Investment and Finance Weekly*, 24 April, 1977, pp 1545-46.
928. Chattopadhyaya, D.P. Growing Soviet-Indian Trade Potential. *Soviet Land*, August, 1974, p 36.
929. Chattopadhyaya, D.P. Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Trade and Commerce. *Amity*, December, 1973, pp 31-33.
930. Chattopadhyaya, D.P. Soviet-Indian Trade Blazing a New Trail. *Soviet Review*, 14 August, 1975, pp 23-24.
931. Chavan. Lists Gains of Trade with USSR. *Patriot*, 19 August, 1974, p 3.

932. Denisov, O.K. Trade Between the Soviet Union and India. *Soviet Review*, 31 January, 1970, pp 17-25.
933. Extension of Trade Agreements. *Capital*, 9 January, 1958, p 53.
934. Foreign Trade. *Capital*, 18 December, 1958, p 841.
935. Good Friend. *National Herald*, 30 December, 1976, p 5.
936. Gouralski, V.A. Two Decades of Soviet-Indian Trade. *Soviet Review*, 11 October, 1973, pp 46-48.
937. Grishin, I. Development of Soviet-Indian Trade. *Soviet Review*, 5 August, 1976, pp 14-17.
938. Grishin, I. Development of Soviet-Indian Trade. *National Herald*, 13 November, 1976, p 10.
939. Grishin, I. Indo-Soviet Trade in New Stage. *Economic Times*, 2 December, 1976, p 8.

The past years have seen Soviet-Indian trade grow at a considerable rate. Its volume increased more than 250 per cent in the 1960-1970 period, and doubled in 1971-1975. A noteworthy feature of Soviet-Indian trade is its balanced foundation. That is, the shipments of machines, equipment, raw and other materials from the USSR are paid for with products of Indian industry and agriculture. All payments involved in foreign trade transactions are made in Indian currency. Also important is the nature of Soviet-India trade relations, which enables India to plan in advance its exports to repay future Soviet supplies and the Soviet credits granted before. The Soviet Union is a constantly growing market for Indian goods. Soviet purchases have in fact initiated the export of a number of manufactured goods from India not only to the USSR but to other countries too. This contributed to the expansion of production capacities in Indian industry, and to a higher employment.

In the year to come, the reciprocal deliveries will reach a record level in the history of Soviet-Indian trade. The volume of trade for the 1976-1980 period will surpass the Soviet-Indian commodity turnover for the period between 1954, when the first trade agreement was concluded, and 1970.

940. Grishin, I. Soviet-India Trade Poised for Further Advance. *Soviet Review*, 14 February, 1974, pp 53-55.
941. Growing Indo-Soviet Trade. *Economic Times*, 14 August, 1974, p 3.
942. Guha, Sunil. New Indo-Soviet Trade Pact. *AICC Economic Review*, 1 December, 1958, p 20.
943. Gujral, I.K. Diversify Trade with USSR. *Economic*

- Times, 11 April, 1976 p 4.
944. India, Soviet's Third Top Trade Partner. *Economic Times*, 8 December, 1976, p 10.
945. Indo-Russian Trade. *Capital*, 9 January, 1958, p 53.
946. Indo-Russian Trade. *Capital*, 24 March, 1960, p 440.
947. Indo-Russian Trade. *Capital*, 27 October, 1960, p 593.
948. Indo-Russian Trade. *Capital*, 13 August, 1953, p 206.
949. Indo-Russian Trade. *Commerce*, 7 January, 1950, p 35.
950. Indo-Russian Trade. *Commerce, A Survey Capital*, 23 June 1949, p 1023.
951. Indo-Soviet Friendship: Anatomy of Special Relationship. *Socialist India*, 15 January, 1977, p 17.
952. Indo-Soviet Production Plan in 4 Fields. *Economic Times*, 9 October, 1975.
953. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Economic Times*, 22 August, 1969, p 5.
954. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Economic Times*, 10 November, 1975, p 5.
955. Indo-Soviet Trade. *The Statesman*, 28 December, 1967, p 4.
956. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Economic Times*, 4 January, 1977, p 5.
957. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Financial Express*, 31 December, 1976, p 4.
958. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 1 August, 1966.
959. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Link*, 25 April, 1976, p 7.
960. Indo-Soviet Trade. *National Herald*, 23 January, 1974, p 5.
961. Indo-Soviet Trade. *National Herald*, 23 October, 1975, p 5.
962. Indo-Soviet Trade. *The Statesman*, 5 January, 1977, p 6.
963. Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement. *Indian and Foreign Review*, 1 February, 1966.
964. Indo-Soviet Trade Growing Steadily. *Economic Times* 13 April, 1977, p 8.

The Soviet Union is one of India's major trade partners and the biggest importer of its goods. Among the developing countries, India is one of the main trade partners of the Soviet Union.

Trade between the two nations is characterised by high growth rates and a steadily-extending range of goods involved.

In the five years 1971-1975, the trade turnover nearly doubled, with an annual growth rate averaging 12.5 per cent the export of Soviet commodities to India rose by nearly 150 per cent in the same period.

The Soviet Union supplies to India machines and equipment for its economic development, as well as various primary and other materials for industry, kerosene, diesel oil, fertilisers, metals, chemicals, sulphur, asbestos and various types of paper.

In the 1950s India supplied mainly its traditional export goods to the USSR. Along with the growth of trade and economic relations, and the development of the Indian economy, the process of bringing in new Indian goods in the trade with the USSR proceeded actively. At the same time, their range was extending first of all, through the increasing exports of the products of the Indian national industry.

The Soviet purchases of a number of finished articles in India promoted their exports not only to the USSR but to other countries also. Furthermore, they raised the production capacities of Indian industry and the employment potential.

965. Indo-Soviet Trade in 1977. *Business Standard*, 29 December, 1976, p 8.
966. Indo-Soviet Trade Perspectives and Prospects. *East European Trade*, December 1969.
967. Indo-Soviet Trade Potential. *Patriot*, 23 December, 1976, p 3.
968. Joshi, V.R. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Financial Express*, 15 November, 1976, p 4.
969. Kalugin, A. Soviet-Indian Trade. *Social Life*, July, 1972, pp 9-12.
970. Kudinov, V. Rising Curve of Soviet-Indian Trade. *Link*, 7 December, 1975, pp 49-52.
971. Lebenson, Z.B. Trade Ties in Mutual Interest. *Patriot*, 5 December, 1976, p 7.
972. Mahavit Prasad. Indo-Soviet Trade. *National Herald*, 21 July, 1974, p 5.
973. Malaviya, K.D. Indo-Soviet Trade Pact. *AICC Economic Review*, 15 December, 1953, pp 10-11.
974. Manoharan, S. Expansion of Soviet Foreign Trade: Its Significance for India. *AICC Economic Review*, 1 April, 1969, pp 22-25.
975. Manoharan, S. Indo-Soviet Trade. *AICC Economic Review*, 1 February, 1968, pp 19-24.

976. Menon, L. New Horizons of Indo-Soviet Trade. *Economic Times*, 13 April, 1976, p 8.

The volume of trade between India and the Soviet Union has increased a hundred times within a period of two decades, from Rs 55 million in 1955 to Rs 5,500 million in 1974. With the upward trend continuing the total trade turnover crossed Rs 7,000 million mark last year.

Though trade ties connecting the two countries can be traced to almost five centuries back, the first official trade agreement was signed in 1953. Eventually this five-year agreement with a foreign country, the provision for clearance in the Indian rupee and the self-balancing system imposing obligation on both parties to increase trade according to their mutual requirements contributed to the dynamic growth of Indo-Soviet trade.

From a modest start of Rs 13 million in 1953-54, the trade turnover went up to Rs 431 million in 1958-59. The second trade agreement, also for five years, was signed in 1958 and by the end of the period the turnover almost trebled to reach Rs 1559 million. In 1963 the third five-year trade agreement was signed which was later extended up to 1970 by mutual agreement. By then, the trade between the two countries equalled Rs 3,269 million.

977. Milestone. *Patriot*, 17 April, 1976, p 2.

978. Mishra, L.N. Trade with USSR : One of the Best Examples of Mutually Beneficial Relationship. *Soviet Review*, 3 November, 1970, pp 51-52.

979. Mukerjee, Dilip. Trading With Russia : The Changing Perspective. *Times of India*, 22 April, 1976, p 6.

980. Natarajan, B. Indo-Soviet Trade : Retrospect and Prospect. *Soviet Review*, 4 November, 1974, pp 47-48.

The first step to promote Indo-Soviet trade was taken in 1950 when the two countries signed a regular sea communications agreement. This was followed in 1951 by a barter deal under which the Soviet Union agreed to send three shiploads of wheat to relieve the serious food shortage then facing this country in exchange for tea and jute.

This was the precursor to the first long-term trade agreement between the two countries, which was followed by several five-year trade agreements in the subsequent period. There are two unique features of Indo-Soviet trade-balanced trade and the rupee-payment system. The rupee trade has been described as a unique experiment and something more than a system of mere

commodity exchanges. The long-term trade agreements also enabled this country to organise its trade with the Soviet Union on a planned basis.

Today, India's trade with other developing countries and with the socialist countries account for 50 per cent of its total trade. This shows that India's dependence on the capitalist countries has been diminishing steadily.

981. New Indo-Russian Trade Pact. *Capital*, 20 November, 1958, p 687.
982. Our trade with Russia. *Hindu*, 31 December, 1968, p 7.
983. Parikh, G. Indo-Soviet Trade. *Financial Express*, 21 November, 1976, p 4.
984. Patolichev, N.S. High Growth Rates of Soviet-Indian Trade. *Soviet Review*, 14 April, 1977, pp 7-9.
985. Patolichev, N.S. Soviet Foreign Trade. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadilal Dagli, Bombay, 1971, pp 64-71.
986. Patolichev, N.S. Trade Between USSR and India Developing in an Ascending Line. *Soviet Review*, 22 April 1976, pp 41-44.
987. Patolichev, N.S. Twenty Years of Soviet-Indian Trade. *Soviet Review*, 20 December 1973, pp 51-53.
988. Raitsin, L.M. Encouraging Results and Bright Prospects of Mutual Trade. *Soviet Review*, 22 April, 1976, pp 45-47.
989. Russian Trade with South India. *Capital*, 9 June, 1960, p 863.
990. Semenikov, G. Indo-Soviet Trade Cooperation. *National Herald*, 8 June, 1976, p 5.
991. Senia, V. USSR-India Trade Cooperation. *Patriot*, 12 November, 1976, p 6.
992. Senia, V. USSR-India: Growing Trade Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 22 November, 1976, pp 17-19.
993. Shankar Narain. New Horizons of Soviet-Indian Trade. *United Asia*, September-October, 1971, pp 298-302.
994. Shankar Narain and Savena, M.P. Expanding Soviet Market for India's Traditional Commodities. *Soviet Review*, 26 June 1974, pp 47-50.
995. Sharma, R.K. Indo-Soviet Trade: An Economic Analysis. *Soviet Review*, 25 April, 1974, pp 56-64.
996. Sharma, R.K. Soviet-Indian Cooperation: Bright

ORGANISATIONS

1019. Soviet Foreign Trade Organisations. In *Indo-Soviet Economic Relations*. Ed. by Vadilal Dagli. Bombay, 1971, pp 80-94.

RUPEE-ROUBLE

1020. Attar Chand. Rupee-Rouble Exchange Rate Tangle. *Financial Express*, 19 August, 1976, p 4.
1021. Kavita. Rupee-Rouble Exchange Rate: Will the Gold Clause be Abandoned? *Financial Express*, 10 November 1976, p 4.
1022. Rouble and the Rupee. *Times of India*, 14 January, 1977, p 6.
1023. Rouble-Rupee Parity. *Indian Express*, 14 January, 1977, p 6.
1024. Rupee-Rouble Parity. *Business Standard*, 15 January, 1977, p 5.
1025. Rupee-Rouble Parity. *Economic Times*, 15 January, 1977, p 5.
1026. Rupee-Rouble Parity. *Financial Express*, 21 October, 1976, p 4.
1027. Rupee-Rouble Parity. *Financial Express*, 17 January, 1977, p 4.

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1028. Attar Chand. India and Socialist Countries: A Study in Trade Relations, 1951-75. *National Investment and Financial Weekly*, 2 May, 1976, pp 1378-80.
1029. Attar Chand. Trade with East Europe Growing. *Financial Express*, 12 September, 1976, p 6.
1030. Das, Tapan. Socialist Aid and India. *New Age*, 6 February, 1977, p 13.
1031. India's Trade With Socialist Bloc: A Scuttle Campaign on? *Clarity*, 13 November, 1976, p 6.
1032. Sharma, R.K. New Trends in India's Trade with Socialist Countries of Europe. *Soviet Review*, 5 September, 1974, pp 26-30.

In the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of East Europe, the demand for a number of goods, which could be

easily supplied by us, had been growing under the stimulus of planned development programmes. This led to the signing of bilateral trade and rupee payment agreements with the USSR and East European countries. These agreements, which ensured balanced trade were a departure from the traditional practice of multilateral trade. The importance of bilateral trade and payment agreements stemmed from the fact that these enabled the country to conserve its foreign-exchange resources, the scarcity of which directly restricted the possibility of acquiring capital goods from other countries.

The first rupee payments agreement was signed with the USSR in December 1953. Later, similar agreements were signed with the East European countries as well. The bilateral agreements with the socialist countries, incorporating provisions for effecting payments in rupees, came to our rescue precisely when we were passing through a period of dwindling foreign-exchange reserves. The possibility of securing credits and capital goods from these countries made it still more profitable to enter into bilateral agreements with them.

The growth in our exports to the Soviet Union and East European countries has indeed been phenomenal and has made a significant impact on the directional pattern of our exports.

The growth of trade relations between India and the socialist countries of Europe has been analysed by a large number of scholars in India. Nearly all the available studies have stressed the important role of this segment of India's trade in making its balance of payments problem a more manageable one and in accelerating the pace of India's economic development.

TEA

1033. USSR Major Buyer of Tea. *Economic Times*, 6 November, 1975.
1034. Russian Tea Output Increasing. *Capital*, 16 December, 1948, p 969.

WOOLLEN GOODS

1035. Chawla, K.S. Woollens Export. *National Herald*, 8 June, 1976.
1036. Oswal, J. L. USSR Leading Buyer of Indian Woollens. *National Herald*, 10 January, 1977, p 8.

Trade Union

1037. Repkin, V. Chronicle of Trade Union Contacts. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976.

In 1975, alone, 16 Indian trade union delegations visited the USSR, 11 Soviet trade union delegations went to India. One of the most important features of Soviet-Indian trade union ties at the present stage is their versatility with regard to relations between branch-oriented trade unions. The past few years have seen a marked trend towards the establishment of direct contacts between branch-oriented trade unions of the two countries.

The working people of the USSR and their trade unions cherish their friendship with Indian workers and their organisations, and rejoice at the successes of the latter, as true and devoted friends always do.

Transport

1038. Kharechko, G. Through the Indian Shield. *Soviet Land*, February (4) 1977, 30-31.

Treaty**GENERAL**

1039. Attar Chand. Ever Deepening Friendship and Cooperation Between India and USSR. *Soviet Review*, 11 July, 1974, pp 46-50.
1040. Attar Chand. India's Relations with the USSR. *National Herald*, 2 August, 1972, p 5.
1041. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Relations. *Young Indian*, 1 August, 1974, pp 8-10.
1042. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Link*, 10 August, 1975, p 32.
1043. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *National Herald*, 24 July, 1974, p 5.
1044. Attar Chand. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *National Herald*, 7 August, 1975, p 5.
1045. Attar Chand. Three Years of Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Socialist India*, 10 August, 1974, pp 7-8.
1046. Bajeli, Diwan Singh. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *National Herald*, 10 August, 1974, p 5.
1047. Benediktov, I. Third Anniversary of Soviet-Indian Treaty. *Soviet Review*, 15 August, 1974, pp 24-25.

1048. Bhargava, Nilima. Indo-Soviet Friendship. *National Herald*, 7 August, 1974, p 5.
1049. Big Countryside Welcome For Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty. *New Age*, 22 August, 1971, p 3.
1050. Big Welcome to Indo-Soviet Treaty in Parliament. *New Age*, 15 August, 1971, p 10.
1051. Bista, Kirtinidhi. Indo-Soviet Accord : Important Event for This Region. *Rising Nepal*, 12 August, 1971.
1052. Boldyrev, V.K. 5 Years of Soviet Indian Treaty. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976, p 13.
1053. Boldyrev, V.K. Friendship of 800 Million People. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1973, p 5.
1054. Boldyrev, V.K. In the Name of Friendship and Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 15 August, 1974, pp 21-23. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1974, p 5.
1055. Bound by Treaty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14 August, 1971, pp 1733-34.
1056. Chandrasekhara Rao, R.V.R. Brezhnev Plan and the Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 17 November, 1973, pp 2059, 2061-2065.
1057. Choudhary, Sukhbir. *Indo-Soviet Treaty : A Close-up View*. New Delhi, Kalamkar Prakashan, 1973, p 187.
1058. Curious Complexity of Political Relationship. *Standard Tanzania*, 11 August, 1971.
1059. Das, Tapan. Indo-Soviet Treaty : A Treasure of all Patriots. *Amity*, September, 1975, pp 18-20.
1060. Dhillon, G.S. Indo-Soviet Treaty Reflects Mutual Desire to Strengthen Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 15 August, 1974, pp 20-21.
1061. Das, Tapan. The Treaty and Defence of Our Independence. *Amity*, August, 1976, pp 9-10.
1062. Dutt, Kalyan. Indo-Soviet Treaty and India's Economic Independence. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 31-33.
1063. Five Years of Indo-Soviet Cooperation. *Secular Democracy*, (II) August, 1976, p 8.

The Soviet's help in a massive measure, augmenting in quality and quantity our means of production, supplying advanced techniques, providing full uninhibited technical training to our personnel, giving us generous assistance in studying and exploiting the natural resources like oil has made the developing and under-developed countries realise that for the maintenance of their independent economic and national identity in the world's

political arena they have no more to depend on or align themselves with the imperialist countries.

Whether it is metallurgy or oil, natural gas or coal and other minerals, power generating or petro-chemical industry, shipping or agriculture, all these diversified branches of the Indo-Soviet cooperation have drawn considerable nourishment from the root.

1064. Friendship Treaty. A Historic Record. *Patriot*, 21 August, 1974, p 2.
1065. Glorious Five Years. *Soviet Land*, August, 1976, pp 5-7.
1066. Goldin, N. Vital Force of Soviet-Indian Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 20 March, 1975, pp 11-12.
1067. Gupta, Sisir. India and the Soviet Union. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1972, pp 39-41. *Soviet Land*, August, 1972, p 36.
1068. Hands Across the Himalayas. *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 14 August, 1971, pp 5-6.
1069. Historic Anniversary. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1975, p 5.
1070. Historic Treaty. *New Age*, 15 August, 1971, p 2.
1071. Implications of Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Modern Review*, October, 1971, pp 244-245.
1072. Important Landmark in the Development of Soviet-Indian Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 7 August, 1975, p 1.
1073. India Looks to Moscow *Canberra Times*, 11 August, 1971.
1074. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 6 November, 1971, p 2263.
1075. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Djakarta Times*, 11 August, 1971.
1076. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Financial Express*, 9 August, 1976, p 8.
1077. Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Japan Times*, 11 August, 1971.
1078. Indo-Soviet Treaty : A Concrete Step. *Patriot*, 9 August, 1972, p 1.
1079. Khan, Masood Ali. Soviet People Hail Friendship Treaty. *New Age*, 22 August, 1971, p 13.
1080. Krishnan, N.K. Historic Anniversary. *Soviet Review*, 5 August, 1976, pp 18-19.
1081. Litman, A.D. Compass Pointing to the Correct Course. *National Herald*, 9 August, 1976, p 8.
1082. Litman, A.D. Historic Treaty. *Socialist World*, 1 August,

- 1974, pp 8-9.
1083. Malaviya, H.D. Significance and Prospects of Indo-Soviet Treaty. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1973, pp 22-26.
1084. Malaviya, K.D. Treaty has Far-Reaching Effect. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 11-14.
1085. Maltsev, V.F. For the Fundamental Interests of the Peoples. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 5-8.
1086. Menon, K.P.S. *Indo-Soviet Treaty: Setting and Meaning*. Delhi, Vikas, 1971, pp 83.
1087. Moscow Boosts India's Morale. *Toronto Telegram*, 11 August, 1971.
1088. Mukerjee, Hiren. August 9 : A Cherished Anniversary. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1973, pp 19-21.
1089. Mukerjee, Hiren. Thoughts on a Red-Letter Day. *Soviet Review*, 8 August, 1974, pp 22-24.
1090. Mukerjee, Hiren. Model for International Cooperation. *Soviet Review*, 5 August, 1976, pp 54-56.

India had learnt from its bitter experience that it could not depend on the capitalist countries for the kind of assistance necessary for strengthening its economic independence. Free enterprise and the play of market forces made sure that monopolies would dominate and the gap in the rates of economic growth between the developing and the developed capitalist countries would widen. India learnt also through experience that the non-exploitative nature of socialist economy and the kind of planning that is conducted there make it possible for the real requirements of the developing countries to be appreciated and catered to in a genuinely friendly fashion. Full understanding and support, therefore, came from the socialist countries like the USSR to the desire of countries like India to build an independent economy, and especially the heavy industrial base which is inescapable. Witnesses to this phenomenon are Bhilai and Bokaro, and many others of what Jawaharlal Nehru once described as India's "modern temples". The Soviet Union has helped India in a massive measure, augmenting, in quality and quantity, our means of production, supplying advanced techniques, ungrudgingly, providing full, uninhibited technical training to our personnel, giving us generous and brotherly assistance in studying and exploiting the natural resources like oil which imperialism, resolved to keep us in "planned backwardness", had wanted us never to be able to tap, and offering sustenance to our young industry by ample purchase of products. Thus,

economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is progressing rapidly.

The lion's share of Soviet assistance to India goes to such sectors which fortify our production. Besides, it is concentrated on the development of the key branches of the economy : metallurgy, machine-building, power engineering, oil extraction and oil refinement. Machinery and equipment and other capital goods form a large proportion of Indian imports from the Soviet Union. In 1974 finished products formed 35 per cent of India's exports to the Soviet Union, the increased Soviet purchase of finished and semi-finished products from India having had for its aim the diversification of India's exports and support to her young manufacturing industry.

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The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, whose fifth anniversary is being marked all over the country, was a logical sequence of the all-round fruitful Indo-Soviet cooperation, which has been consistently developing since the proclamation of India's independence.

The Soviet Union has always been and remains a true friend of India. It invariably gave India support in the difficult times of the country. When in the first year of independence, some Western powers made an attempt at putting obstacles in the way of development of India's national economy, trying to turn it into a supplier of raw materials, the Soviet Union helped the Indian people to foil these neo-colonialist intrigues. With Soviet aid big steel complexes have been built in India. Such modern branches of industry as the chemical, pharmaceutical, and heavy engineering ones have been created.

The identity of views of the Soviet Union and India on the most important international issues plays a great role in the development of Indo-Soviet relations. Indo-Soviet friendship has

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1139. Sinha, G.K. Indo-Soviet Treaty Serves Cause of Universal Peace. *Soviet Review*, 25 July, 1974, pp 7-12.
1140. Treaty Guarantee of World Peace. *National Herald*, 11 August, 1976, p 4.

Youth

1141. Blagovravova, M. Indian Students and Young Muscovites are Friends. *Youth Review*, 9 August, 1974.

The Youth Commission of the Soviet-Indian Society for Cultural Relations was set up in 1965. It was one of the first youth commissions organised within the framework of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The need for such an organisation was felt because hundreds of Indian students who had come to study in the USSR in general and Moscow in particular, wanted to know more about the life of Soviet young people and there was no organised body to satisfy their curiosity. Besides, there were quite a few Soviet young men and women who displayed keen interest in India. Among them were Soviet students studying Indian languages, young scholars engaged in studying Indian history, literature and culture, and people who just wanted to know this country.

1142. Envoys of Soviet Youth in India. *Soviet Review*, 15 March, 1966, pp 1-48.
1143. Indo-Soviet Youth Friendship. *News and Views From the Soviet Union*, 26 August, 1976, pp 7-8.

1144. Lajpat Rai. Role of Soviet Youth. *Youth Review*, 9 April, 1977, p 3.
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1146. Soviet and Indian Youth Come Closer. *Youth Review*, 9 August, 1974.
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1148. Tyazhelnikov, E. M. Major Step in Strengthening of Soviet-Indian Friendship. *Soviet Review*, 3 February, 1977, pp 28-30.
1149. Yanayev, Gennady. Our Friendship is on the Right Road. *Youth Review*, 9 Apr 1, 1974, pp 8-10.

The Friendship between Soviet and Indian youth has a long history and deep roots. From the early days of the Great October Revolution, the progressive youth of India have been attentively following the developments in the Soviet Union, wishing from the bottom of their hearts success to the world's first socialist state. The Soviet young men and women expressed their solidarity with the freedom struggle which the Indian people waged against the British colonialists and warmly hailed the winning of independence by India.

The younger generation of the Soviet Union and their Indian friends are taking part in all the activities of the international democratic youth movement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. They took part in the "Youth Accuses Imperialism" campaign by the WFDY on the initiative of the Leninist *Komsomol*, they came out in support of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, they collected money for the construction of the hospital named after Nguyen Van Troi, the hero of the Vietnamese people, which was built in Hanoi.

The growing friendship between our countries is a guarantee that the relations between the Soviet and Indian youth will also continue to develop successfully. And this is something that cannot but cause joy to the Soviet young men and women.

MORARJI DESAI'S VISIT

1150. Back with Goodwill Plus. *Tribune*, 28 October, 1977, p. 4.

1151. Chakravarty, Sumit. Strengthening Indo-Soviet Friendship. *Patriot*, 22 October, 1977, p 2.

As for India's friendly ties with the USSR, it is relevant to recall External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's words, "In the changing kaleidoscope of the international situation over the years, this friendship has remained a constant factor of peace and stability in Asia and the world," he said while greeting Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, when the latter visited India for talks in April, 1977.

1152. Desai Visit Cements Ties : Rao. *Patriot*, 28 October, 1977, p. 3.

1153. Friendship Reaffirmed. *Business Standard*, 28 October, 1977, p 5.

The Joint declaration signed by the Soviet President, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, and the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, reaffirms the friendship between the USSR and India, which it notes, has stood the test of time and is not subject to transient considerations.

The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of August, 1971, has been warmly lauded as promoter of relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR and hailed as mutually beneficial. Evidently the reservations the Janata leadership may have had on the treaty have ceased to exist after Mr Desai's free and frank talks with the Soviet leaders. The cordiality that currently marks Indo-Soviet relations obviously remains unimpaired.

1154. India and USSR. *Patriot*, 23 October, 1977, p 2.

The banquet speeches of Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Brezhnev, once again confirm the solid base of friendship and understanding on which the relationship of India and the Soviet Union is founded. As pointed out by the Indian Prime Minister the "political, economic and social systems" obtaining in the two nations sprang from diverse traditions; but history has brought them to a condition of peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation that extends over ever widening fields of our economies and our international relations in general. Both the leaders laid special emphasis on the fact that this nexus of friendship and understanding could not have been possible but for our two governments striving always to achieve our purposes on a basis of equality, belief in non-interference in each other's internal affairs and trust to the common destiny of man.

1155. Indian Leaders on Indo-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation. *Patriot*, 23 October, 1977, p 4.
1156. Indo-Soviet Friendship Unchanged. *National Herald*, 28 October, 1977, p 5.

The Soviet Union has always appreciated Indian achievements in the years of "independent development" and India's contribution against imperialism for peace, national independence and social development.

1157. Indo-Soviet friendship : New Phase? *National Herald*, 23 October, 1977, p. 5.

Nearly twenty-two years after Jawaharlal Nehru's historic first visit to the Soviet Union as Prime Minister, which laid the foundations of growing Indo-Soviet friendship, Morarji Desai's visit not only confirms it but promises to maintain it.

Morarji Desai is right in claiming on behalf of the Janata Party that the relationship is not based on personalities or ideologies but on "equality, national interests and enlightened common purposes." It has been the identity of outlook and the identity of purpose between the two countries that has contributed to peace, freedom and development in the world, and it will be hoped that it will remain.

1158. Indo-Soviet Relations. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 29 October, 1977, p 1.
1159. Jaisingh, Hari. To Moscow with Hope. Morarji Desai's Soviet Visit. *Tribune*, 20 October, 1977, p 4.
1160. Joint Soviet-Indian Declaration. *Soviet Review*, 3 November, 1977, p 17-22.
1161. Kramer, Gene. India, Soviet Union Need Each Other. *Bangkok Post*, 24 October, 1977, p 6.
1162. Desai's Soviet Visit. *Economic Times*, 28 October, 1977, p 5.

Even though Mr Morarji Desai was not on any diplomatic fence-mending mission to the Soviet Union, his six-day trip has enabled him to recapture the intimations of understanding, political and economic, with that country and establish a new personal equation with Mr Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. Immediately after the establishment of the Janata government, both Prime Minister Desai and foreign minister Vajpayee had taken the first available opportunity to restate that the country's foreign policy would rest on the tested basis of non-alignment.

1163. On Mr Morarji Desai's Visit to USSR : Mission of Peace and Goodwill. *Soviet Review*, 3 November, 1977, pp. 6-16.
1164. Reaffirmation. *Patriot*, 28 October, 1977, p 2.

The Joint declaration signed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai and President Leonid Brezhnev reaffirms the great value of friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union. The architects of this friendship (Jawaharlal Nehru, on the Indian side) laid a solid foundation for the principles of equality, reciprocity and respect for full sovereignty of both sides. In the words of the Moscow declaration "Indo-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time, it is not subject to transient considerations and serves as an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and the world." Mr Desai in one of his speeches said that the close relationship will become "closer and closest" and that the friendship between the two countries will be "eternal".

1165. Surendra Kumar. Morarji's Memorable Visit. *New Wave*, 6 November, 1977, p 2.

The cordial atmosphere that pervaded during the Moscow talks was best described by Atal Behari Vajpayee who told *NEW WAVE* : "Our visit has been highly fruitful. I am quite satisfied." The Soviet sentiments were aptly described by Leonid Brezhnev when addressing the Indian guests at a state banquet. He expressed the hope that Indo-Soviet friendship "will live on for ages." He assured the visiting Indian leaders that the Soviet Union would go on "doing all it can for the friendship with India to develop in every direction." And then addressing the Indian Prime Minister, he said : "If the line of the Indian leadership is the same, and, we believe it is, then Soviet-Indian relations have a good future." Morarji Desai fully reciprocated the Soviet President's sentiments and he termed Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation as "culmination of wide range of agreements."

1166. Towards Closer Ties. *Financial Express*, 29 October, 1977, p 4.

The most significant outcome of Mr Morarji Desai's visit to the Soviet Union is that it will set at rest speculation about the future of Indo-Soviet relations. The warm welcome given in Moscow and elsewhere and the complete agreement reached on a wide range of issues of natural interest are only the more obvious evidences. But essentially the purpose of Mr Desai's

visit was to assure the Soviet leadership that the Janata Government and its leadership were as much interested in further strengthening the ties between India and the Soviet Union as its predecessor. Such an assurance was needed in the light of the many interpretations given to the Janata Party's stand on India's foreign and domestic policies.

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